SEERAT QUIZ

سیرت النبی صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم

حیات طیبہ

Biography of the Last
Messenger of islam Prophet
Mohammad (SAW)

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Please find on this Webpage an Excellent Database on the Life of The Last Messenger of Islam, Prophet Mohammad ﷺ (SAW)

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सीराएक्सपो2026 #सीरा #इस्लामकेआखिरीपैगंबरहजरतमुहम्मद(SAW)काजीवन

سیرتِ نبوی محمد صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم

Providing 1,000 questions and answers is no doubt a challenging task, but you can explore comprehensive collections Seerat-un-Nabi Quiz Guide. Below are foundational facts covering the early life, prophethood, and migration of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH). [1, 2, 3]

Birth and Early Life

- **Birth Date:** Monday, 9th or 12th of Rabi-ul-Awwal (approx. 571 CE, the Year of the Elephant) in Makkah.
- **Parents:** Father was Abdullah bin Abdul-Muttalib; mother was Aminah bint Wahb.
- **Nursing:** Nursed by Halimah al-Sa'diyah and Thuwaybah. [1, 2]

Prophethood and Makkah Period

- **First Revelation:** Received at age 40 in the Cave of Hira via Angel Jibril.
- **First Believer:** Hazrat Khadija (RA) among women, and Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA) among men.
- **Duration in Makkah:** Spent 13 years preaching and facing persecution before migration. [1, 2, 3]

Madinah Period and Legacy

- **Migration (Hijrah):** Moved to Madinah (Yathrib) in 622 CE.
- **Duration in Madinah:** Lived for 10 years, establishing the first Islamic state.
- **Passing:** Passed away in Madinah in 11 AH (632 CE) at age 63. [1, 2, 3, 4]

100 core questions:-

Here is a comprehensive set of 100 core questions and answers on the Seerah (life) of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH), structured into chronological phases for easy study or quiz preparation.

Part 1: Ancestry and Early Life (Questions 1–20)

Q1: What is the complete lineage of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) up to his great-grandfather?
A1: Muhammad bin Abdullah bin Abdul-Muttalib bin Hashim.

Q2: To which noble Arab tribe did the Prophet (PBUH) belong?
A2: The Quraysh tribe (specifically the Banu Hashim clan).

Q3: What major historical event happened in Makkah the year the Prophet (PBUH) was born?
A3: The Event of the Elephant, where Abraha attempted to destroy the Kaaba.

Q4: On what day of the week was the Prophet (PBUH) born?
A4: Monday.

Q5: Who named the Prophet (PBUH) “Muhammad”?

A5: His grandfather, Abdul-Muttalib.

Q6: What does the name “Muhammad” mean?

A6: The Praised One.

Q7: Who was the primary foster mother who nursed him in the desert?

A7: Halimah al-Sa’diyah.

Q8: What miraculous event occurred to the Prophet (PBUH) while living with his foster family?

A8: The splitting and cleansing of his chest (Shaqq-as-Sadr) by angels.

Q9: How old was the Prophet (PBUH) when his mother, Aminah, passed away?

A9: Six years old.

Q10: Where did the Prophet’s (PBUH) mother pass away?

A10: At a place called Abwa, located between Makkah and Madinah.

Q11: Who took custody of the Prophet (PBUH) after his mother died?

A11: His grandfather, Abdul-Muttalib.

Q12: How old was the Prophet (PBUH) when his grandfather passed away?

A12: Eight years old.

Q13: Who became his guardian after his grandfather’s death?

A13: His paternal uncle, Abu Talib.

Q14: What was the Prophet's (PBUH) primary occupation during his youth?

A14: He worked as a shepherd.

Q15: What titles did the people of Makkah give him due to his honesty?

A15: Al-Amin (The Trustworthy) and As-Sadiq (The Truthful).

Q16: How old was the Prophet (PBUH) during his first commercial trip to Syria with his uncle?

A16: Twelve years old.

Q17: Who was the Christian monk who recognized the signs of prophethood in the young Muhammad (PBUH) during that trip?

A17: Bahira.

Q18: What was the name of the peace alliance the Prophet (PBUH) joined in his youth to protect the vulnerable?

A18: Hilf al-Fudul (The Alliance of Virtue).

Q19: How old was the Prophet (PBUH) when he married his first wife, Khadija (RA)?

A19: Twenty-five years old.

Q20: How did the Prophet (PBUH) prevent a tribal war during the rebuilding of the Kaaba?

A20: He placed the Black Stone (Hajar al-Aswad) on a cloak and had every tribe leader lift it together. [1]

Part 2: Dawn of Prophethood and the Makkan Era (Questions 21–45)

Q21: Where did the Prophet (PBUH) go to meditate and pray before receiving revelation?

A21: The Cave of Hira, located on Mount Noor (Jabal al-Noor).

Q22: How old was the Prophet (PBUH) when the first revelation came?

A22: Forty years old.

Q23: Which angel brought the first revelation?

A23: Angel Jibril (Gabriel).

Q24: What were the first five verses revealed to the Prophet (PBUH)?

A24: The opening verses of Surah Al-Alaq (*"Iqra bi-ismi Rabbika..."*). [1]

Q25: Who was the first person to embrace Islam?

A25: His wife, Hazrat Khadija (RA).

Q26: Who was the first child to embrace Islam?

A26: His cousin, Hazrat Ali bin Abi Talib (RA).

Q27: Who was the first adult free man to embrace Islam?

A27: His close friend, Hazrat Abu Bakr As-Siddiq (RA).

Q28: Who was the first freed slave to embrace Islam?

A28: Hazrat Zayd bin Harithah (RA).

Q29: For how many years did the Prophet (PBUH) preach Islam secretly?

A29: Three years.

Q30: Where did the early Muslims gather secretly to learn about Islam?

A30: The house of Al-Arqam (Dar al-Arqam).

Q31: On which hill did the Prophet (PBUH) stand to publicly announce his message to Makkah?

A31: Mount Safa.

Q32: Who was the first martyr (Shaheed) of Islam?

A32: Hazrat Sumayyah (RA), the mother of Ammar bin Yasir.

Q33: To which Christian kingdom did the first group of persecuted Muslims migrate?

A33: Abyssinia (Habashah, modern-day Ethiopia).

Q34: Who was the righteous king of Abyssinia who protected the Muslim refugees?

A34: Negus (An-Najashi).

Q35: Who spoke on behalf of the Muslims in the court of the King of Abyssinia?

A35: Hazrat Ja'far bin Abi Talib (RA).

Q36: Which two powerful Quraysh figures embraced Islam in the 6th year of prophethood, greatly strengthening the community?

A36: Hazrat Hamzah bin Abdul-Muttalib (RA) and Hazrat Umar bin Al-Khattab (RA). [1]

Q37: For how many years did the Quraysh subject Banu Hashim to a social and economic boycott?

A37: Three years.

Q38: Where were the Prophet (PBUH) and his clan confined during the boycott?

A38: Shi'b Abi Talib (The Valley of Abu Talib).

Q39: What is the 10th year of prophethood called in Islamic history?

A39: Aam al-Huzn (The Year of Sorrow).

Q40: Which two influential figures died during the Year of Sorrow?

A40: His uncle Abu Talib and his beloved wife Khadija (RA).

Q41: To which nearby city did the Prophet (PBUH) travel to seek allies, only to be stoned and rejected?

A41: Ta'if.

Q42: Who accompanied the Prophet (PBUH) on his journey to Ta'if?

A42: Hazrat Zayd bin Harithah (RA).

Q43: What is the miraculous night journey from Makkah to Jerusalem called?

A43: Al-Isra.

Q44: What is the ascension to the heavens that took place on that same night called?

A44: Al-Mi’raj.

Q45: What daily ritual was made obligatory for Muslims during the Night Journey?

A45: The five daily prayers (Salah).

Part 3: The Hijrah and Establishing Madinah (Questions 46–65)

Q46: What were the two pledges called that the people of Yathrib made with the Prophet (PBUH)?

A46: The First and Second Pledges of Aqabah.

Q47: What is the migration of Muslims from Makkah to Madinah called?

A47: The Hijrah.

Q48: Who was the companion chosen by the Prophet (PBUH) to accompany him during the Hijrah?

A48: Hazrat Abu Bakr As-Siddiq (RA).

Q49: In which cave did the Prophet (PBUH) and Abu Bakr hide from the Quraysh for three days?

A49: The Cave of Thawr (Ghar al-Thawr).

Q50: Who slept in the Prophet's (PBUH) bed on the night of the Hijrah to fool the assassins?

A50: Hazrat Ali bin Abi Talib (RA).

Q51: What was the name of the expert tracker paid by Quraysh who tried to capture the Prophet (PBUH) but failed?

A51: Suraqah bin Malik.

Q52: What was the first mosque built by the Prophet (PBUH) on the outskirts of Madinah?

A52: Masjid al-Quba.

Q53: What was the original name of the city of Madinah?

A53: Yathrib.

Q54: What title was given to the Muslim emigrants from Makkah?

A54: The Muhajirun.

Q55: What title was given to the residents of Madinah who welcomed and supported the emigrants?

A55: The Ansar (The Helpers).

Q56: What was the system of brotherhood established between Muhajirun and Ansar called?

A56: Mu'akhat.

Q57: What is the name of the mosque built by the Prophet (PBUH) in the heart of Madinah?

A57: Masjid an-Nabawi.

Q58: At whose house did the Prophet (PBUH) stay as a guest when he first arrived in Madinah?

A58: Hazrat Abu Ayyub al-Ansari (RA).

Q59: What was the written constitution created by the Prophet (PBUH) to unite the diverse tribes of Madinah?

A59: The Charter of Madinah (Mithaq al-Madinah).

Q60: Who was appointed as the first official Muezzin (caller to prayer) in Islam?

A60: Hazrat Bilal bin Rabah (RA).

Q61: What was the original direction (Qiblah) Muslims faced during prayer before it changed to the Kaaba?

A61: Al-Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem (Bayt al-Maqdis).

Q62: In which Islamic year was the Qiblah changed toward Makkah?

A62: 2 AH (After Hijrah).

Q63: In which Islamic year was fasting in the month of Ramadan made mandatory?

A63: 2 AH.

Q64: Who was the leader of the Hypocrites (Munafiqun) in Madinah?

A64: Abdullah bin Ubayy bin Salul.

Q65: What were the military expeditions led personally by the Prophet (PBUH) called?

A65: Ghazwat (singular: Ghazwah). [1]

Part 4: Major Battles and Constitutional Milestones (Questions 66–85)

Q66: What was the first major battle between the Muslims and the Quraysh?

A66: The Battle of Badr.

Q67: When did the Battle of Badr take place?

A67: 17th of Ramadan, 2 AH.

Q68: What was the strength of the Muslim army compared to the Quraysh at Badr?

A68: Muslims had 313 men; Quraysh had around 1,000 men.

Q69: Which major enemy of Islam and chief of Quraysh was killed at the Battle of Badr?

A69: Abu Jahl (Amr bin Hisham).

Q70: What major battle took place in the year 3 AH?

A70: The Battle of Uhud.

Q71: Why did the Muslims lose their initial advantage during the Battle of Uhud?

A71: The archers left their designated positions on the hill against the Prophet's explicit orders.

Q72: Which beloved uncle of the Prophet (PBUH), known as the "Lion of Allah," was martyred at Uhud?

A72: Hazrat Hamzah bin Abdul-Muttalib (RA).

Q73: What is another name for the Battle of Khandaq (The Ditch)?

A73: The Battle of the Confederates (Ghazwah al-Ahzab).

Q74: Which Persian companion suggested digging a trench to defend Madinah during the Battle of Khandaq?

A74: Hazrat Salman al-Farsi (RA).

Q75: What was the peace treaty signed between the Muslims and the Quraysh in 6 AH?

A75: The Treaty of Hudaybiyyah.

Q76: What was the pledge of allegiance called that the Muslims made under a tree before the Treaty of Hudaybiyyah?

A76: Bay'at ar-Ridwan (The Pledge of the Tree).

Q77: What did the Quran call the Treaty of Hudaybiyyah?

A77: A manifest victory (*Fathan Mubina*).

Q78: Which strategic Jewish stronghold north of Madinah was conquered in 7 AH?

A78: Khaybar.

Q79: Which companion was given the standard (flag) and opened the final fortresses of Khaybar?

A79: Hazrat Ali bin Abi Talib (RA).

Q80: What was the name of the first major battle fought against the Byzantine (Roman) forces in 8 AH?

A80: The Battle of Mu’tah.

Q81: What triggered the Conquest of Makkah by the Muslims?

A81: The Quraysh and their allies broke the terms of the Treaty of Hudaybiyyah by attacking Banu Khuza’ah.

Q82: In which Islamic year did the Conquest of Makkah take place?

A82: 8 AH (Ramadan).

Q83: How did the Prophet (PBUH) treat the people of Makkah after entering the city victoriously?

A83: He granted a general amnesty, forgiving his former persecutors.

Q84: What did the Prophet (PBUH) do immediately upon entering the Kaaba after the conquest?

A84: He destroyed all 360 idols inside and around it.

Q85: What major battle against the tribes of Hawazin and Thaqif took place shortly after the Conquest of Makkah?

A85: The Battle of Hunayn.

Part 5: Family, Final Days, and Legacy (Questions 86–100)

Q86: How many children did the Prophet (PBUH) have?

A86: Seven (three sons and four daughters).

Q87: Name the four daughters of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH).

A87: Zainab, Ruqayyahi, Umm Kulthum, and Fatima (RA).

Q88: Which of his children survived him?

A88: Hazrat Fatima (RA).

Q89: Which wife of the Prophet (PBUH) was the daughter of Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA)?

A89: Hazrat Aisha (RA).

Q90: Which wife of the Prophet (PBUH) was the daughter of Hazrat Umar (RA)?

A90: Hazrat Hafsah (RA).

Q91: What was the final military expedition led by the Prophet (PBUH) in 9 AH to counter a Roman threat?

A91: The Expedition of Tabuk.

Q92: What is the 9th year of Hijrah called due to the massive number of tribal delegations coming to accept Islam?

A92: The Year of Delegations (Sanat al-Wufud).

Q93: What was the only Hajj performed by the Prophet (PBUH) called?

A93: Hajjat al-Wada (The Farewell Pilgrimage).

Q94: Where did the Prophet (PBUH) deliver his famous historical Farewell Sermon?

A94: At the plain of Arafat (on Mount Arafat).

Q95: Which verse was revealed during the Farewell Pilgrimage, signaling the completion of the religion?

A95: *"This day I have perfected for you your religion and completed My favor upon you..."* (Surah Al-Ma'idah, 5:3).

Q96: In whose apartment did the Prophet (PBUH) spend his final days and pass away?

A96: In the room of Hazrat Aisha (RA).

Q97: What were the last words spoken by the Prophet (PBUH)?

A97: *"Bal al-Rafeeq al-A'la"* (Rather, the highest companion [in heaven]).

Q98: On what date and year did the Prophet (PBUH) pass away?

A98: Monday, 12th of Rabi-ul-Awwal, 11 AH (June 632 CE).

Q99: How old was the Prophet (PBUH) when he passed away?

A99: Sixty-three years old.

Q100: Where is the Prophet (PBUH) buried?

A100: Inside Masjid an-Nabawi in Madinah, under the Green Dome.

Next batch of 100 questions to keep building toward a larger database, or we can dive deeper into **detailed timelines** of a specific battle or event. What would you prefer?

Part 6: Prophetic Character, Family, and Wives (Questions 101–125)

Q101: What title is given collectively to the wives of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) in the Quran?

A101: Ummahat-ul-Mu'minin (Mothers of the Believers).

Q102: How many wives did the Prophet (PBUH) have in total during his lifetime?

A102: Eleven wives.

Q103: Who was the only wife of the Prophet (PBUH) to give birth to all his children except his son Ibrahim?

A103: Hazrat Khadija bint Khuwaylid (RA).

Q104: Who was the mother of the Prophet's (PBUH) youngest son, Ibrahim?

A104: Hazrat Mariyah al-Qibtiyyah (RA) (Maria the Copt).

Q105: Who was the oldest daughter of the Prophet (PBUH)?

A105: Hazrat Zainab (RA).

Q106: Which daughter of the Prophet (PBUH) was married to Hazrat Usman bin Affan (RA) first?

A106: Hazrat Ruqayyah (RA).

Q107: Which daughter did Hazrat Usman (RA) marry after Hazrat Ruqayyah passed away, earning him the title "Dhun-Noorayn" (Possessor of Two Lights)?

A107: Hazrat Umm Kulthum (RA).

Q108: Name the three sons of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH), all of whom passed away in early childhood.

A108: Al-Qasim, Abdullah (also known as At-Tayyib/At-Tahir), and Ibrahim.

Q109: Which wife of the Prophet (PBUH) was known as "Umm al-Masakin" (Mother of the Poor) due to her immense charity?

A109: Hazrat Zainab bint Khuzaymah (RA).

Q110: Which wife was the daughter of the chief of the Banu Mustaliq tribe and was freed and married after her tribe's defeat?

A110: Hazrat Juwayriyah bint al-Harith (RA).

Q111: Which wife was of Jewish lineage, descending from Prophet Harun (Aaron), and married the Prophet (PBUH) after the Battle of Khaybar?

A111: Hazrat Safiyyah bint Huyayy (RA).

Q112: Which wife was the daughter of Abu Sufyan (the leader of Makkah) and migrated to Abyssinia before marrying the Prophet (PBUH)?

A112: Hazrat Umm Habibah (Ramlah bint Abi Sufyan) (RA).

Q113: Who was the last wife married by the Prophet (PBUH)?

A113: Hazrat Maymunah bint al-Harith (RA).

Q114: Who were the two beloved grandsons of the Prophet (PBUH) whom he called the “leaders of the youth of Paradise”?

A114: Hazrat Al-Hasan and Hazrat Al-Husain (RA).

Q115: What was the name of the Prophet’s (PBUH) white mule, which was a gift from the Muqawqis of Egypt?

A115: Duldul.

Q116: What was the name of the Prophet’s (PBUH) favorite camel, which he rode during the Hijrah and the Conquest of Makkah?

A116: Al-Qaswa.

Q117: How did Hazrat Aisha (RA) describe the character of the Prophet (PBUH) when asked about it?

A117: She said, “His character was the Quran.”

Q118: Who was the dedicated personal servant of the Prophet (PBUH) who served him for 10 years in Madinah?

A118: Hazrat Anas bin Malik (RA).

Q119: What did Hazrat Anas bin Malik (RA) say about the Prophet's gentle treatment during his 10 years of service?

A119: He said the Prophet (PBUH) never once scolded him, hit him, or asked him "Why did you do this?" or "Why didn't you do that?".

Q120: How did the Prophet (PBUH) dress?

A120: He dressed simply, typically wearing a cotton tunic (Qamis) or a wrapper (Izar) and cloak (Rida), prioritizing cleanliness over luxury.

Q121: What did the Prophet (PBUH) wear on his right hand to seal official letters sent to foreign rulers?

A121: A silver ring engraved with the words "Muhammad Rasul Allah" (Muhammad the Messenger of Allah).

Q122: What physical miracle regarding the Prophet's body is recorded during his travels in the desert sun?

A122: A cloud would frequently hover above him to provide shade.

Q123: What was the color of the turban the Prophet (PBUH) wore when he victoriously entered Makkah?

A123: Black.

Q124: How did the Prophet (PBUH) speak to people?

A124: Clearly and deliberately, repeating key points three times if necessary so that listeners could easily memorize them.

Q125: What was the Prophet's (PBUH) stance on physical layout when sitting in a gathering with his companions?

A125: He sat anywhere an open space was available, avoiding designated thrones or elevated seating so that strangers could not immediately tell him apart from his companions.

Part 7: Deeper into the Makkan Trials and Early Revelations (Questions 126–150)

Q126: What did Abu Lahab say to the Prophet (PBUH) on Mount Safa when the public call to Islam was made?

A126: He shouted, "May you perish this day! Is it for this that you have gathered us?"

Q127: Which Surah of the Quran was revealed to condemn Abu Lahab and his wife for their hostility?

A127: Surah Al-Masad (also known as Surah Al-Lahab).

Q128: What did Abu Lahab's wife, Umm Jamil, do to harm the Prophet (PBUH)?

A128: She used to scatter thorny bushes and sharp wood along the pathways the Prophet (PBUH) walked.

Q129: What cruel act did Abu Jahl perform while the Prophet (PBUH) was prostrating (in Sujud) near the Kaaba?

A129: He ordered the intestines and filth of a slaughtered camel to be dumped onto the Prophet's back.

Q130: Who came to rescue the Prophet (PBUH) and clean the camel filth off his back near the Kaaba?

A130: His young daughter, Hazrat Fatima (RA).

Q131: Who was the brutal master of Hazrat Bilal (RA) who tortured him on the scorching desert sands of Makkah?

A131: Umayyah bin Khalaf.

Q132: What word did Hazrat Bilal (RA) repeatedly chant while being tortured under a heavy rock?

A132: *"Ahad, Ahad"* (The One, The One).

Q133: Who bought and legally freed Hazrat Bilal (RA) from his abusive master?

A133: Hazrat Abu Bakr As-Siddiq (RA).

Q134: Why did the Quraysh leaders offer the Prophet (PBUH) wealth, kingship, and medical help through Utbah bin Rabi'ah?

A134: To convince him to stop preaching Islam and condemning their ancestral idol worship.

Q135: What was the Prophet's (PBUH) famous response to his uncle Abu Talib when pressured by Quraysh to stop his mission?

A135: "O my uncle! By Allah, if they put the sun in my right hand and the moon in my left to abandon this cause, I will not do so until Allah makes it prevail or I perish in the attempt."

Q136: Who was the famous companion known as “The Flying Ja’far” (Ja’far al-Tayyar)?

A136: Hazrat Ja’far bin Abi Talib (RA), so named because the Prophet said Allah replaced his lost arms with wings in Paradise.

Q137: Which Surah did Hazrat Ja’far (RA) recite to King Negus of Abyssinia to demonstrate Islam’s high regard for Jesus and Mary?

A137: Surah Maryam.

Q138: What physical reaction did King Negus have after hearing the Quranic verses about Jesus?

A138: He wept until his beard was soaked, declaring that these words and what Jesus brought came from the same source of light.

Q139: What strategy did the Quraysh use to stop people from listening to the Quran when the Prophet (PBUH) recited it publicly?

A139: They told people to make noise, clap, and shout down the recitation so the message could not be understood.

Q140: What did the Quraysh write down on a parchment scroll and hang inside the Kaaba to formalize their hostility?

A140: The decree for the total social and economic boycott of the Banu Hashim and Banu Muttalib clans.

Q141: How did the economic boycott of the valley end after three years?

A141: Termites ate the entire parchment inside the Kaaba except for the words “In

Your Name, O Allah" (*Bismika Allahumma*), and a group of fair-minded Makkans demanded the unjust treaty be torn up.

Q142: When the Prophet (PBUH) was bleeding and rejected in Ta'if, what did the Angel of the Mountains offer him?

A142: The angel offered to crush the city of Ta'if between the two steep mountains surrounding it (Al-Akhshabayn).

Q143: What was the Prophet's (PBUH) merciful response to the Angel of the Mountains?

A143: He refused revenge, saying, "No, I hope that Allah will bring from their descendants people who will worship Allah alone without associating partners with Him."

Q144: What was the name of the Christian slave boy in Ta'if who brought grapes to the Prophet (PBUH) and subsequently accepted Islam?

A144: Addas.

Q145: What did the Prophet (PBUH) ride during his miraculous Night Journey (Al-Isra wal-Mi'raj)?

A145: Al-Buraq, a white, winged creature that traveled as fast as the eye could see.

Q146: Who did the Prophet (PBUH) lead in prayer at Al-Aqsa Mosque during the Night Journey?

A146: All the previous Prophets of Allah.

Q147: Which major prophets did the Prophet (PBUH) meet in the first three heavens during the Mi'raj?

A147: Adam (1st heaven), Yahya and Isa (2nd heaven), and Yusuf (3rd heaven).

Q148: Which prophet did he meet in the seventh heaven, resting against Al-Bayt al-Ma'mur (The Frequented House)?

A148: Prophet Ibrahim (Abraham).

Q149: What is the name of the ultimate boundary Lote Tree in the highest heaven beyond which no creation can pass?

A149: Sidrat al-Muntaha.

Q150: How many daily prayers were originally commanded before being reduced to five through the intercession of Prophet Musa (Moses)?

A150: Fifty daily prayers.

Part 8: The Migration and Early Years in Madinah (Questions 151–175)

Q151: Where did the Quraysh leaders gather to plot the assassination of the Prophet (PBUH) right before his migration?

A151: Dar al-Nadwah (The Assembly House).

Q152: Why did the Prophet (PBUH) leave Hazrat Ali (RA) behind in Makkah during the Hijrah?

A152: To safely return the financial deposits and valuables that the Makkans had left with the Prophet for safekeeping.

Q153: What verse did the Prophet (PBUH) recite to pass blindly through the assassins waiting outside his door?

A153: Verses from Surah Yasin (*"And We have put a barrier before them and a barrier behind them..."*).

Q154: Who brought food and water secretly to the Cave of Thawr where the Prophet (PBUH) and Abu Bakr were hiding?

A154: Hazrat Asma bint Abi Bakr (RA), the daughter of Abu Bakr.

Q155: What title did the Prophet (PBUH) give Hazrat Asma (RA) due to her ripping her waistband in two to tie up their food supply container?

A155: Dhat-un-Nitaqayn (The One with Two Waistbands).

Q156: What did the Prophet (PBUH) say to comfort Abu Bakr (RA) when the search party reached the mouth of the Cave of Thawr?

A156: "Do not grieve; indeed, Allah is with us" (Surah At-Tawbah, 9:40).

Q157: What bounty did the Quraysh place on the capture of the Prophet (PBUH) and Abu Bakr, dead or alive?

A157: One hundred camels for each of them.

Q158: What happened to Suraqah bin Malik's horse when he neared the Prophet (PBUH) to capture him?

A158: The horse's legs repeatedly sank deep into the solid desert sand, causing Suraqah to realize the Prophet was protected by Divine power.

Q159: What prediction did the Prophet (PBUH) make to Suraqah bin Malik during that encounter?

A159: He predicted that Suraqah would one day wear the golden bracelets of Chosroes (the Emperor of Persia).

Q160: Whose tent did the travelers pass during the Hijrah, where the Prophet (PBUH) miraculously milked a weak, barren goat?

A160: The tent of Umm Ma'bad al-Khuza'iyah.

Q161: For how many days did the Prophet (PBUH) stay at Quba before entering the heart of Madinah?

A161: Four days.

Q162: How did the Prophet (PBUH) democratically decide where to build his mosque and home in Madinah?

A162: He let his camel, Al-Qaswa, walk freely, stating she was guided by Allah. Wherever she sat, that would be the spot.

Q163: Who owned the land where Al-Qaswa knelt, which was subsequently bought to build Masjid an-Nabawi?

A163: Two orphan brothers named Sahl and Suhail.

Q164: Who was the first Muslim born among the Muhajirun in Madinah, bringing joy to the community after rumors that Jews had hexed them?

A164: Hazrat Abdullah bin al-Zubayr (RA).

Q165: What was the Suffah in Masjid an-Nabawi?

A165: A shaded raised platform at the back of the mosque that served as a residential school for poor, unmarried, or homeless companions (Ahl as-Suffah).

Q166: Who was the most famous companion among the Ahl as-Suffah, known for narrating the most Hadiths?

A166: Hazrat Abu Hurairah (RA).

Q167: How did the companions decide on using the human voice (Adhan) instead of bells, horns, or fires to call people to prayer?

A167: The companion Abdullah bin Zaid (RA) saw the exact words of the Adhan in a dream, which was confirmed by Umar (RA) and ratified by the Prophet.

Q168: Why was the direction of the Qiblah changed from Jerusalem to Makkah?

A168: The Prophet (PBUH) longed to face the Kaaba built by Ibrahim, and Allah granted his wish through revelation (Surah Al-Baqarah, 2:144).

Q169: Which mosque in Madinah is named after the event where the congregation changed their prayer direction mid-prayer?

A169: Masjid al-Qiblatayn (The Mosque of the Two Qiblahs).

Q170: Which Jewish tribe of Madinah was the first to violate the Charter of Madinah after the Battle of Badr?

A170: Banu Qaynuqa.

Q171: What penalty was imposed on the Banu Qaynuqa tribe for breaking the treaty and harassing a Muslim woman?

A171: They were exiled from Madinah, leaving behind their weapons and property.

Q172: In which year did the Prophet (PBUH) institute Zakat (obligatory alms) as a formal pillar of the Islamic economy?

A172: 2 AH.

Q173: What was the main trade route that the Makkans relied on, which the Muslims began intercepting to counter Makkan economic power?

A173: The trade route passing northward along the Red Sea coast to Syria.

Q174: Who was the leader of the commercial caravan coming back from Syria whose protection led directly to the Battle of Badr?

A174: Abu Sufyan bin Harb.

Q175: How many horsemen did the Muslims have in their small army during the Battle of Badr?

A175: Only two horsemen.

Part 9: Strategic Battles and Defensive Crusades (Questions 176–200)

Q176: What did the Prophet (PBUH) do the night before the Battle of Badr?

A176: He spent the entire night standing in prayer and weeping, supplicating to Allah for victory until his cloak fell off his shoulders.

Q177: What was the famous prayer the Prophet (PBUH) made before Badr regarding his small community?

A177: “O Allah, if this small band of Muslims is destroyed today, You will not be worshipped on this earth again.”

Q178: Who were the three Muslim champions who fought in the opening single-combats at the Battle of Badr?

A178: Hazrat Hamzah, Hazrat Ali, and Hazrat Ubaydah bin al-Harith (RA).

Q179: What divine assistance did the Muslims receive during the Battle of Badr as mentioned in the Quran?

A179: Allah sent an army of thousands of angels to assist and strengthen the believers.

Q180: How did the Prophet (PBUH) deal with the prisoners of war captured at the Battle of Badr?

A180: He treated them humanely, allowing literate prisoners to gain freedom by teaching ten Muslim children how to read and write.

Q181: Which daughter of the Prophet (PBUH) passed away in Madinah during the Battle of Badr?

A181: Hazrat Ruqayyah (RA), the wife of Hazrat Usman (RA).

Q182: What was the primary motivation of the Quraysh in launching the Battle of Uhud?

A182: To avenge their humiliating defeat and the loss of their chieftains at Badr.

Q183: How many archers did the Prophet (PBUH) station on Mount Aynayn (now known as Archers' Hill) during the Battle of Uhud?

A183: Fifty archers.

Q184: Who was the leader appointed over the archers on the hill at Uhud?

A184: Hazrat Abdullah bin Jubair (RA).

Q185: Which brilliant military commander (who had not yet accepted Islam) exploited the archers' error to attack Muslims from behind at Uhud?

A185: Khalid bin al-Walid.

Q186: What physical injuries did the Prophet (PBUH) sustain during the fierce fighting at Uhud?

A186: His helmet rings were smashed into his cheekbone, his lip was cut, and one of his lower teeth was chipped.

Q187: Which female companion shielded the Prophet (PBUH) with her sword and body when the Muslim lines broke at Uhud?

A187: Hazrat Umm Umarah (Nusaybah bint Ka'b) (RA).

Q188: What false rumor spread through the battlefield during the chaos of Uhud that caused panic?

A188: The rumor that Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) had been killed.

Q189: Who mutilated the body of Hazrat Hamzah (RA) after he was martyred at Uhud?

A189: Hind bint Utbah (the wife of Abu Sufyan), who hired the slave Wahshi to kill him.

Q190: What did the Prophet (PBUH) do immediately the day after Uhud to show strength and deter the Makkans from returning?

A190: He led the injured Muslim army out to a location called Hamra al-Asad to chase the Quraysh forces.

Q191: What was the tragedy of Bi'r Ma'ona that took place in 4 AH?

A191: A treacherous ambush where seventy highly educated Quran reciters (Qurra) were massacred by pagan tribes.

Q192: Which Jewish tribe of Madinah plotted to assassinate the Prophet (PBUH) by dropping a boulder on his head from a rooftop?

A192: Banu Nadir.

Q193: What was the outcome of the confrontation with the Banu Nadir tribe in 4 AH?

A193: They were besieged, surrendered, and were exiled from Madinah, moving mostly to Khaybar.

Q194: How long was the trench dug by the Muslims to defend Madinah during the Battle of Khandaq?

A194: Approximately 5.5 kilometers long, spanning the open northern entry point of the city.

Q195: How many soldiers did the combined pagan and tribal alliance (The Confederates) bring to besiege Madinah at Khandaq?

A195: Ten thousand soldiers.

Q196: Which Jewish tribe inside Madinah committed high treason by breaking their treaty to assist the besieging army during Khandaq?

A196: Banu Qurayzah.

Q197: How was the siege of Khandaq broken after nearly a month of standoff?

A197: Allah sent a freezing, violent windstorm that destroyed the enemy's tents, upturned their cooking pots, and drove them away in fear.

Q198: Who was the companion appointed to judge the fate of the treacherous Banu Qurayzah tribe according to their own scripture?

A198: Hazrat Sa'd bin Mu'adh (RA).

Q199: What happened to Hazrat Sa'd bin Mu'adh (RA) shortly after passing his judgment on Banu Qurayzah?

A199: His old arrow wound from Khandaq reopened, and he passed away; the Prophet said the Throne of Allah shook at his death.

Q200: What did the Prophet (PBUH) declare regarding military dynamics after the victory at Khandaq?

A200: He said, “From this day on, we will go to attack them (the Quraysh) and they will not come to attack us.”

I can continue with Questions 201–300, which will focus heavily on the Treaty of Hudaybiyyah, the letters sent to world emperors, the fallback of internal conspiracies, and the grand transition leading to the liberation of Makkah.

Here is the third installment containing questions and answers 201–300. This section focuses heavily on the expansion of Islam, the diplomatic letters sent to world emperors, the legendary Battle of Khaybar, and the tactical steps leading up to the historic Conquest of Makkah.

Part 10: Diplomacy, Letters to Emperors, and Truces (Questions 201–225)

Q201: What dream did the Prophet (PBUH) have in 6 AH that prompted him to travel toward Makkah?

A201: He dreamed that he and his companions were safely entering the Grand Mosque in Makkah, shaving their heads and cutting their hair for Umrah.

Q202: How many companions accompanied the Prophet (PBUH) on this journey for Umrah, which led to the Hudaybiyyah standoff?

A202: Around 1,400 companions.

Q203: Did the Muslims carry weapons of war when they set out for Hudaybiyyah?

A203: No, they only carried sheathed swords, which was the standard practice for travelers at the time.

Q204: Who was the main negotiator sent by the Quraysh to finalize the Treaty of Hudaybiyyah?

A204: Suhail bin Amr.

Q205: What correction did Suhail bin Amr insist upon making to the opening phrase of the Treaty of Hudaybiyyah?

A205: He refused “Bismillah-ir-Rahman-ir-Rahim” and insisted it be replaced with the traditional Makkan phrase “Bismika Allahumma” (In Your Name, O Allah).

Q206: What second correction did Suhail bin Amr demand regarding the Prophet’s (PBUH) signature block?

A206: He objected to the phrase “Muhammad, Messenger of Allah,” arguing that if they believed he was Allah’s messenger, they wouldn’t have blocked him. It was changed to “Muhammad, son of Abdullah.”

Q207: Which companion refused to erase the words “Messenger of Allah” from the treaty scroll out of sheer reverence?

A207: Hazrat Ali bin Abi Talib (RA). The Prophet (PBUH) then erased the words with his own hands.

Q208: For how many years did the Treaty of Hudaybiyyah establish peace and suspend war between Makkah and Madinah?

A208: Ten years.

Q209: What highly unfair clause did the treaty contain regarding individuals defection or migration?

A209: If a Makkan accepted Islam and fled to Madinah, the Muslims had to return him; if a Muslim left Madinah for Makkah, the Makkans did not have to return him.

Q210: Who was the Muslim refugee who arrived at Hudaybiyyah in chains, begging for help, just as the treaty was signed?

A210: Hazrat Abu Jandal (RA), who happened to be the son of the negotiator Suhail bin Amr.

Q211: How did the Prophet (PBUH) comfort Abu Jandal (RA) when he had to be sent back according to the brand-new treaty?

A211: He told him to remain patient and steadfast, assuring him that Allah would soon create a way out and relief for him and other oppressed believers.

Q212: Why did the companions hesitate to shave their heads and sacrifice their animals at Hudaybiyyah when told to do so?

A212: They were paralyzed by deep grief and shock that they had to return to Madinah without performing Umrah that year.

Q213: Whose wise advice saved the day at Hudaybiyyah when the companions were slow to respond to the Prophet's command?

A213: His wife, Hazrat Umm Salamah (RA), who suggested he go out and sacrifice his camel and shave his head publicly without saying a word.

Q214: What was the reaction of the companions when they saw the Prophet (PBUH) shaving his head?

A214: They immediately rushed to follow his example, sacrificing their animals and shaving one another's heads.

Q215: What did the Prophet (PBUH) use the newfound peace of Hudaybiyyah to achieve?

A215: He launched an international diplomatic campaign, sending letters to world emperors inviting them to Islam.

Q216: Which Roman Emperor received the Prophet's (PBUH) letter through the envoy Dihyah al-Kalbi (RA)?

A216: Emperor Heraclius.

Q217: Whom did Heraclius summon to court to cross-examine and verify the character of the Prophet (PBUH)?

A217: Abu Sufyan, who happened to be in Syria on a trade mission at the time.

Q218: What was Heraclius's conclusion after questioning Abu Sufyan about the Prophet's lineage, truthfulness, and message?

A218: He admitted that if everything Abu Sufyan said was true, Muhammad was indeed a true Prophet, and his dominion would soon reach the ground beneath his feet.

Q219: Which arrogant Emperor tore the Prophet's (PBUH) letter into pieces?

A219: Chosroes (Khosrow II), the Emperor of Persia.

Q220: What did the Prophet (PBUH) say when he heard that Chosroes had torn his letter?

A220: He said, "May Allah tear his kingdom into pieces."

Q221: Who was the ruler of Egypt and Alexandria to whom the Prophet (PBUH) sent a letter of invitation?

A221: Al-Muqawqis.

Q222: How did Al-Muqawqis respond to the Prophet's (PBUH) letter?

A222: He received the envoy politely and sent respectful gifts to the Prophet (PBUH), including garments and a mule.

Q223: What was the name of the ruler of Yamamah who rejected the invitation unless he was given a share in governance?

A223: Hawdhah bin Ali.

Q224: Which companion was sent as an envoy with a letter to the King of Abyssinia (Negus)?

A224: Hazrat Amr bin Umayyah al-Damri (RA).

Q225: What was the name of the Umrah performed by the Muslims in 7 AH to make up for the missed pilgrimage of Hudaybiyyah?

A225: Umrah al-Qada (The Fulfilled Umrah).

Part 11: The Fall of Khaybar and New Allies (Questions 226–250)

Q226: Why did the Prophet (PBUH) march against the fortresses of Khaybar in 7 AH?

A226: Because Khaybar had become a dangerous hotbed of military plots, funding the pagan tribes to launch surprise attacks on Madinah.

Q227: How many fortresses made up the formidable Jewish stronghold of Khaybar?

A227: Eight major fortresses.

Q228: What did the Prophet (PBUH) declare the night before the final, most heavily fortified fortresses of Khaybar fell?

A228: “Tomorrow I will give the standard to a man who loves Allah and His Messenger, and whom Allah and His Messenger love. Allah will grant victory through his hands.”

Q229: Who was the champion given the flag the next morning despite having a severe eye infection?

A229: Hazrat Ali bin Abi Talib (RA), whose eyes were miraculously healed after the Prophet applied his saliva to them.

Q230: Who was the legendary, giant Jewish warrior of Khaybar who challenged the Muslims to single combat and was defeated by Hazrat Ali (RA)?

A230: Marhab.

Q231: What physical feat did Hazrat Ali (RA) perform when his shield was struck out of his hand during the storming of the Khaybar fort?

A231: He ripped a heavy iron gateway off its hinges and used it as a shield for the remainder of the battle.

Q232: What assassination attempt did the Prophet (PBUH) survive immediately after the victory at Khaybar?

A232: A Jewish woman named Zainab bint al-Harith served him a roasted sheep laced with a deadly poison.

Q233: How did the Prophet (PBUH) know the food was poisoned before swallowing a lethal amount?

A233: The piece of meat spoke to him by the permission of Allah, saying, “O Messenger of Allah, I am poisoned.”

Q234: Which companion swallowed a piece of the poisoned meat during that meal and passed away shortly after?

A234: Hazrat Bishr bin al-Bara (RA).

Q235: What terms did the Prophet (PBUH) grant to the people of Khaybar after they surrendered?

A235: He allowed them to stay on their lands and farm them on the condition that half of their agricultural harvest be paid to the Islamic state.

Q236: Which two highly influential military leaders traveled from Makkah to Madinah to accept Islam in 8 AH?

A236: Hazrat Khalid bin al-Walid (RA) and Hazrat Amr bin al-Aas (RA).

Q237: What title did the Prophet (PBUH) give Hazrat Khalid bin al-Walid (RA) due to his tactical brilliance?

A237: Saifullah (The Sword of Allah).

Q238: What was the immediate cause of the Battle of Mu'tah in 8 AH?

A238: The Ghassanid governor, a vassal of the Roman Empire, broke diplomatic immunity by executing the Prophet's envoy, Harith bin Umair (RA).

Q239: Whom did the Prophet (PBUH) appoint as the first commander for the expedition to Mu'tah?

A239: Hazrat Zayd bin Harithah (RA).

Q240: What sequential chain of command did the Prophet (PBUH) lay down for Mu'tah in case the leaders were martyred?

A240: If Zayd is killed, Ja'far bin Abi Talib takes command; if Ja'far is killed, Abdullah bin Rawahah takes command.

Q241: What was the massive size mismatch faced by the Muslims at the Battle of Mu'tah?

A241: The Muslim army had 3,000 men; they were met by a massive Byzantine coalition numbering close to 200,000 soldiers.

Q242: How many swords did Hazrat Khalid bin al-Walid (RA) break in his hand during the brutal combat at Mu'tah?

A242: Nine swords.

Q243: How did the Prophet (PBUH) describe the Battle of Mu'tah to the companions in Madinah while it was happening hundreds of miles away?

A243: Allah lifted the physical veil, and the Prophet narrated the deaths of Zayd, Ja'far, and Abdullah in real-time, weeping as he spoke.

Q244: What brilliant tactical move did Khalid bin al-Walid (RA) use to save the remaining Muslim army from annihilation at Mu'tah?

A244: He rearranged his troops at night, swapping the left wing with the right wing and the front line with the rear, making the Romans believe massive Muslim reinforcements had arrived.

Q245: Which allied tribe of the Muslims was attacked by the Banu Bakr (allies of the Quraysh), breaking the Treaty of Hudaybiyyah?

A245: Banu Khuza'ah.

Q246: Where did the elders of Banu Khuza'ah go to appeal directly to the Prophet (PBUH) for military protection?

A246: They traveled directly to his mosque in Madinah, reciting poetry about the treachery they suffered.

Q247: What did Abu Sufyan do when he realized that his allies had endangered the peace treaty with Madinah?

A247: He rushed to Madinah in panic to personally beg the Prophet (PBUH) to extend and renew the Treaty of Hudaybiyyah.

Q248: How did the Prophet (PBUH) respond to Abu Sufyan's desperate pleas to renew the treaty?

A248: He ignored him completely, refusing to give him any verbal assurance or security.

Q249: Whose house did Abu Sufyan visit in Madinah, only to have his own daughter roll up the Prophet's mattress so he wouldn't sit on it?

A249: The house of his daughter, Hazrat Umm Habibah (RA), who was a wife of the Prophet (PBUH).

Q250: What reason did Hazrat Umm Habibah (RA) give her father for pulling the mattress away from him?

A250: She said, "This is the clean mattress of the Messenger of Allah, and you are an unclean polytheist."

Part 12: The Liberation of Makkah (Questions 251–275)

Q251: What strategy did the Prophet (PBUH) use to guarantee that Makkah would be liberated without bloodshed?

A251: He kept the military preparations completely secret so the Muslims could catch the Makkans off guard and force a peaceful surrender.

Q252: Which companion attempted to send a secret letter to his family in Makkah warning them of the incoming Muslim army?

A252: Hazrat Hatib bin Abi Balta'ah (RA).

Q253: How did the Prophet (PBUH) intercept Hatib's secret letter before it reached Makkah?

A253: He sent Hazrat Ali and Hazrat Zubair (RA) to track down a woman carrying the letter hidden in her braided hair at a place called Rawdat Khakh.

Q254: Why did the Prophet (PBUH) forgive Hatib bin Abi Balta'ah (RA) for this act of high military treason?

A254: Because Hatib confessed his mistake honestly, and the Prophet noted he was a veteran of the Battle of Badr, whom Allah had forgiven.

Q255: On what date did the Muslim army march out from Madinah to liberate Makkah?

A255: 10th of Ramadan, 8 AH.

Q256: How many Muslim soldiers made up the historic army that marched to conquer Makkah?

A256: Ten thousand soldiers.

Q257: What tactical order did the Prophet (PBUH) give his army when they camped at Marr al-Zahran near Makkah at night?

A257: He ordered every single soldier to light their own separate campfire to make the army appear impossibly massive to Makkan scouts.

Q258: Who was captured by Muslim scouts while spying on the camp at Marr al-Zahran?

A258: Abu Sufyan, the chief of Makkah.

Q259: Who brought Abu Sufyan safely to the Prophet's (PBUH) tent, leading to Abu Sufyan accepting Islam that night?

A259: Hazrat Al-Abbas bin Abdul-Muttalib (RA), the Prophet's uncle.

Q260: What special psychological privilege did the Prophet (PBUH) grant Abu Sufyan to preserve his honor as a leader?

A260: He declared: "Whoever enters the house of Abu Sufyan shall be safe."

Q261: What other two locations did the Prophet (PBUH) declare as zones of absolute safety for the citizens of Makkah?

A261: "Whoever locks their own front door shall be safe, and whoever enters the courtyard of the Holy Kaaba shall be safe."

Q262: How did the Prophet (PBUH) physically enter Makkah on his camel to demonstrate his humility?

A262: He rode with his head bowed so low in gratitude to Allah that his beard almost touched the saddle of his camel.

Q263: Into how many separate military columns did the Prophet (PBUH) split his army to enter Makkah from all directions?

A263: Four separate columns.

Q264: Which commander's column faced brief armed resistance from a small group of stubborn Makkans at the southern gate?

A264: Hazrat Khalid bin al-Walid (RA).

Q265: What famous Quranic verse did the Prophet (PBUH) recite as he toppled the pagan idols around the Kaaba with his staff?

A265: “Truth has come, and falsehood has vanished. Indeed, falsehood is bound to vanish” (Surah Al-Isra, 17:81).

Q266: Who did the Prophet (PBUH) order to climb to the roof of the Holy Kaaba to call the Adhan on the day Makkah was conquered?

A266: Hazrat Bilal bin Rabah (RA).

Q267: What question did the Prophet (PBUH) ask the gathered citizens of Makkah as they waited to hear their execution or slavery sentences?

A267: “O Quraysh! What do you think I am going to do with you today?”

Q268: What did the Makkans reply to the Prophet’s question regarding their fate?

A268: They said, “We expect good from you. You are a noble brother and the son of a noble brother.”

Q269: What legendary words of forgiveness did the Prophet (PBUH) utter to his lifelong persecutors?

A269: “Go, for you are all free (Tulaqa).” He used the exact words of Prophet Yusuf (Joseph) to his brothers.

Q270: Who was Ikrimah, the son of Abu Jahl, and what happened to him after the Conquest of Makkah?

A270: He initially fled Makkah by sea in terror, but his wife secured an amnesty for

him from the Prophet; he returned, accepted Islam, and became a dedicated soldier.

Q271: Why did the Prophet (PBUH) refuse to move back to live in his hometown of Makkah after its successful conquest?

A271: Out of loyalty to the Ansar, he promised them that he would live and die with them in Madinah.

Q272: Which massive pagan tribal alliance began mobilizing an army of 20,000 men immediately after Makkah fell, leading to the Battle of Hunayn?

A272: The Hawazin and Thaqif tribes.

Q273: How large was the Muslim army that marched to meet the enemy forces at the valley of Hunayn?

A273: Twelve thousand men (the 10,000 from Madinah plus 2,000 newly converted Makkans).

Q274: What spiritual mistake did some Muslims make regarding their army size right before the Battle of Hunayn?

A274: They felt overconfident, boasting, “We will not be defeated today due to small numbers.”

Q275: What happened to the Muslim army when they entered the narrow pass of the valley of Hunayn at dawn?

A275: They were caught in a catastrophic ambush by enemy archers hiding on the slopes, causing the Muslim lines to break and retreat in panic.

Part 13: Consolidation and Consolidation of Power (Questions 276–300)

Q276: Who remained steadfastly by the side of the Prophet (PBUH) at Hunayn when thousands of soldiers fled?

A276: A tiny group of about a dozen close companions and family members, including Hazrat Abu Bakr, Umar, Abbas, and Ali (RA).

Q277: What did the Prophet (PBUH) shout out boldly to rally his fleeing troops back to the battlefield at Hunayn?

A277: “I am the Prophet, this is no lie! I am the son of Abdul-Muttalib!”

Q278: Whom did the Prophet (PBUH) order to call out to the Ansar and Muhajirun in a booming voice to turn back?

A278: His uncle, Hazrat Al-Abbas (RA), who possessed an exceptionally loud, commanding voice.

Q279: What miracle did the Prophet (PBUH) perform at Hunayn that turned the tide of the battle?

A279: He took a handful of desert dust and threw it toward the enemy lines, causing it to magically enter the eyes of every single opposing soldier.

Q280: Which fortified city did the fleeing remnants of the Hawazin and Thaqif tribes lock themselves into after Hunayn?

A280: The mountain city of Ta’if.

Q281: What advanced siege weapon did the Muslims use for the first time in Islamic history during the Siege of Ta'if?

A281: The catapult (Manjanik).

Q282: Why did the Prophet (PBUH) lift the Siege of Ta'if after several weeks without a total military surrender?

A282: He realized the city posed no immediate military threat anymore, and prayed, "O Allah, guide the people of Thaqif and bring them to us."

Q283: Where did the Prophet (PBUH) store and distribute the massive spoils of war captured from the victory over Hawazin?

A283: At a valley location called Al-Ji'ranah.

Q284: Why did the Prophet (PBUH) give massive shares of the war booty to former enemy chieftains like Abu Sufyan and Safwan bin Umayyah?

A284: To soften their hearts toward Islam and solidify their fragile, newfound faith (called *Mu'allafati Qulubuhum*).

Q285: Why did the native helpers (Ansar) of Madinah feel hurt during the distribution of the spoils at Al-Ji'ranah?

A285: Because they received none of the worldly wealth, while the newly converted Makkans received vast herds of camels and sheep.

Q286: What did the Prophet (PBUH) say to the Ansar in his emotional speech that reduced them to tears of joy?

A286: “Are you not satisfied, O Ansar, that the people take home worldly sheep and camels, while you return to your homes with the Messenger of Allah?”

Q287: In which Islamic year did the Prophet (PBUH) make the payment of Zakat on livestock, agriculture, and gold legally enforceable via state collectors?

A287: 9 AH.

Q288: What rumors led directly to the launching of the grueling Expedition of Tabuk in late 9 AH?

A288: Reports that the Byzantine Emperor was mobilizing a massive army on the Syrian border to invade and crush Madinah.

Q289: What was the extreme heat and harvest season called during which the Tabuk expedition took place?

A289: Sa’at al-Usrah (The Hour of Hardship).

Q290: Which companion donated his entire net worth and property for the funding of the Tabuk expedition?

A290: Hazrat Abu Bakr As-Siddiq (RA).

Q291: What did the Prophet (PBUH) ask Abu Bakr (RA) when he brought all his wealth, and what was his reply?

A291: He asked, “What have you left for your family?” Abu Bakr replied, “I have left for them Allah and His Messenger.”

Q292: What percentage of his vast wealth did Hazrat Umar (RA) donate for the Tabuk expedition?

A292: Exactly half of his entire wealth.

Q293: Which wealthy companion single-handedly equipped one-third of the entire army with horses, camels, and gold coins for Tabuk?

A293: Hazrat Usman bin Affan (RA).

Q294: Who were the "Bakka'un" (The Weepers) during the preparations for the Tabuk expedition?

A294: Sincere, poor Muslims who wept bitterly because the Prophet (PBUH) had no spare mounts or shoes to allow them to join the march.

Q295: Whom did the Prophet (PBUH) leave behind as his deputy governor in Madinah during the Tabuk expedition?

A295: Hazrat Ali bin Abi Talib (RA).

Q296: What honorific comparison did the Prophet (PBUH) give Hazrat Ali (RA) to comfort him when he complained about being left with the women and children?

A296: "Are you not pleased that you are to me as Aaron was to Moses, except that there is no Prophet after me?"

Q297: How many soldiers made up the Muslim army that marched across the scorching desert toward Tabuk?

A297: Thirty thousand soldiers (the largest army assembled during the Prophet's lifetime).

Q298: What did the Byzantine forces do when they heard that the Prophet (PBUH) had marched out with 30,000 men to meet them?

A298: They were gripped with fear, abandoned their border posts, and retreated deep into their internal territories.

Q299: For how many days did the Prophet (PBUH) camp at Tabuk, securing peace treaties with local border tribes, before returning?

A299: Twenty days.

Q300: Who were the three sincere companions who stayed behind from Tabuk without valid excuses and were boycotted for 50 days before being forgiven by Allah?

A300: Ka'b bin Malik, Murarah bin al-Rabi, and Hilal bin Umayyah (RA).

I can jump straight into **Questions 301–400**, moving systematically into the Year of Delegations, his interactions with foreign religious scholars, and the deep, final guidelines he left behind for humanity.

Here is the fourth installment containing questions and answers 301–400. This section covers the final consolidation of Islam across Arabia, the diplomatic peak of the Islamic state, the profound details of the Farewell Pilgrimage, and the highly specific events leading up to the final days of the Prophet (PBUH).

Part 14: The Year of Delegations and Inter-Faith Dialogues (Questions 301–325)

Q301: Why is the 9th year of Hijrah historically known as “Sanat al-Wufud” (The Year of Delegations)?

A301: Because tribes from all corners of the Arabian Peninsula sent diplomatic delegations to Madinah to pledge allegiance and accept Islam.

Q302: Which famous Christian delegation from southern Arabia visited the Prophet (PBUH) in Madinah to debate theology?

A302: The Christian delegation of Najran.

Q303: Where did the Prophet (PBUH) allow the Christian delegation of Najran to perform their church prayers while visiting?

A303: Inside his own mosque, Masjid an-Nabawi.

Q304: What treaty terms did the Prophet (PBUH) grant the Christians of Najran regarding their faith?

A304: He granted them full religious freedom, guaranteeing that their churches, property, and crucifixes would be completely protected by the Islamic state.

Q305: Who was Adi bin Hatim, and what was his significance?

A305: He was a tribal chief and the son of Hatim al-Tai (famous for legendary generosity); he fled from the Prophet but later returned, witnessed his humility, and embraced Islam.

Q306: Which notorious enemy chieftain from Yamamah was captured, tied to a pillar in Masjid an-Nabawi, and later freed unconditionally, causing him to accept Islam?

A306: Thumamah bin Uthal.

Q307: What economic weapon did Thumamah bin Uthal (RA) use against the Quraysh immediately after his conversion?

A307: He cut off all grain and wheat supplies from Yamamah to Makkah until the Prophet (PBUH) personally requested him to lift the embargo out of mercy.

Q308: Who was the false prophet who arose from the Banu Hanifa tribe in Yamamah during the latter part of the Prophet's life?

A308: Musaylimah al-Kaddhab (Musaylimah the Liar).

Q309: What ridiculous proposal did Musaylimah send in a letter to the Prophet (PBUH)?

A309: He claimed to be a co-prophet and proposed dividing the earth equally between the Quraysh and the Banu Hanifa.

Q310: What brief and firm reply did the Prophet (PBUH) send back to Musaylimah?

A310: "In the name of Allah, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful. From Muhammad, the Messenger of Allah, to Musaylimah the Liar. Peace be upon him who follows the guidance. Verily, the earth belongs to Allah. He gives it as a

heritage to whom He wills of His servants; and the ultimate victory is for the righteous."

Q311: Who was the companion appointed by the Prophet (PBUH) as the governor of Yemen to teach Islam and manage state finances?

A311: Hazrat Mu'adh bin Jabal (RA).

Q312: What famous advice did the Prophet (PBUH) give Mu'adh bin Jabal (RA) regarding public relations before he left for Yemen?

A312: "Make things easy for people and do not make them difficult. Give them glad tidings and do not repel them."

Q313: What did the Prophet (PBUH) tell Mu'adh bin Jabal (RA) that caused Mu'adh to weep bitterly at their parting?

A313: He said, "O Mu'adh, you may not meet me again after this year. Perhaps you will pass by this mosque of mine and my grave."

Q314: Who was appointed by the Prophet (PBUH) to lead the first official Islamic Hajj delegation to Makkah in the 9th year of Hijrah?

A314: Hazrat Abu Bakr As-Siddiq (RA).

Q315: Which companion was sent immediately after Abu Bakr's Hajj party to publicly announce the opening verses of Surah At-Tawbah at the Kaaba?

A315: Hazrat Ali bin Abi Talib (RA).

Q316: What major geopolitical declaration was made at the Kaaba during the Hajj of 9 AH?

A316: It was declared that no polytheist would be allowed to perform Hajj after that year, and no one would be allowed to circumambulate (Tawaf) the Kaaba unclothed.

Q317: What was the "Masjid al-Dirar" (The Mosque of Harm/Opposition) built by hypocrites in 9 AH?

A317: A structure built near Quba by hypocrites to serve as a secret base for plotting against Muslims, under the guise of being a place of worship.

Q318: What did the Prophet (PBUH) order to be done to Masjid al-Dirar based on divine revelation?

A318: He ordered it to be completely demolished and burned down to prevent internal subversion.

Q319: How many times did the Prophet (PBUH) perform Hajj after migrating to Madinah?

A319: Only once.

Q320: In which Islamic year did the Prophet (PBUH) perform his Farewell Hajj (Hajjat al-Wada)?

A320: 10 AH.

Q321: How many Muslims accompanied the Prophet (PBUH) from Madinah and surrounding areas to perform the Farewell Hajj?

A321: Over 100,000 Muslims.

Q322: At which location outside Makkah did the Prophet (PBUH) put on his Ihram (pilgrim garments) for the Farewell Hajj?

A322: Dhul-Hulayfah (modern-day Abyar Ali).

Q323: On what specific day of the Islamic calendar did the Prophet (PBUH) deliver his historic Farewell Sermon?

A323: 9th of Dhul-Hijjah, 10 AH (The Day of Arafah).

Q324: From where exactly on the plains of Arafat did the Prophet (PBUH) deliver his sermon?

A324: From the back of his camel, Al-Qaswa, in the valley of Uranah near Mount Arafat.

Q325: Who acted as the human loudspeaker, repeating the Prophet's words loudly across the plains so the massive crowd could hear?

A325: Hazrat Rabiah bin Umayyah bin Khalaf (RA).

Part 15: The Human Rights Charter of the Farewell Sermon (Questions 326–350)

Q326: What did the Prophet (PBUH) declare regarding human life and property in his Farewell Sermon?

A326: He declared that human life, honor, and property are sacred and inviolable until everyone meets their Lord, just as the day, month, and city of Hajj are sacred.

Q327: What was his landmark declaration regarding racial equality?

A327: He stated: “All mankind is from Adam and Eve. An Arab has no superiority over a non-Arab, nor does a non-Arab have any superiority over an Arab; a white has no superiority over a black, nor does a black have any superiority over a white, except by piety (Taqwa) and good action.”

Q328: What economic practice of the pre-Islamic era did the Prophet (PBUH) completely abolish in the sermon?

A328: Usury (Riba/Interest). He waived all outstanding interest owed to people, starting with that owed to his own uncle, Abbas.

Q329: What did the Prophet (PBUH) command men regarding their treatment of women?

A329: He said, “Fear Allah regarding women. Verily you have taken them on the security of Allah and have made their lawful presence honorable by the words of Allah... treat them with kindness.”

Q330: What did the Prophet (PBUH) say regarding the old tribal blood feuds?

A330: He completely abolished all claims of blood vengeance from the days of ignorance, starting with the murder of his own relative, Ibn Rabiah bin al-Harith.

Q331: What two primary sources of guidance did the Prophet (PBUH) state he was leaving behind to ensure humanity would never go astray?

A331: The Book of Allah (The Quran) and his Sunnah (his prophetic lifestyle/tradition).

Q332: What final question did the Prophet (PBUH) ask the massive crowd at the end of his sermon to witness his mission?

A332: He asked, “O people, have I conveyed the message?”

Q333: What did the 100,000+ companions reply when asked if the message was conveyed?

A333: They roared in unison, “Yes, we bear witness that you have conveyed the message, fulfilled your duty, and advised us sincerely.”

Q334: What did the Prophet (PBUH) do physically immediately after the crowd gave their witness?

A334: He raised his index finger toward the sky, pointed it back down at the crowd, and said three times, “O Allah, bear witness! O Allah, bear witness! O Allah, bear witness!”

Q335: What final instruction did he give regarding those who were present at the sermon?

A335: He said, “Let the one who is present convey this message to the one who is absent.”

Q336: How many sacrificial animals did the Prophet (PBUH) bring for his Hajj, and how many did he slaughter with his own hands?

A336: He brought 100 camels; he sacrificed 63 with his own hands (matching his lifespan in years), and gave the remaining 37 to Hazrat Ali (RA) to sacrifice.

Q337: What was the name of the final military expedition commissioned by the Prophet (PBUH) shortly before his passing to secure the northern borders?

A337: The Expedition of Usama bin Zayd.

Q338: Why did some companions voice concerns over the appointment of Usama bin Zayd as general?

A338: Because he was extremely young (around 18 or 19 years old) and was chosen to lead an army that included veteran senior companions like Abu Bakr and Umar.

Q339: How did the Prophet (PBUH) defend his appointment of young Usama bin Zayd?

A339: He said that Usama was fully capable of command, just as his father Zayd bin Harithah had been worthy of command before being martyred at Mu'tah.

Q340: What happened to Usama's army when news arrived that the Prophet (PBUH) had fallen critically ill?

A340: They halted their march and camped just outside Madinah at a place called Al-Jurf to monitor his health.

Q341: In which month and year did the Prophet (PBUH) first begin experiencing the severe headaches and fever that led to his death?

A341: Late Safar or early Rabi-ul-Awwal, 11 AH.

Q342: Where was the Prophet (PBUH) when he first felt the sudden onset of his terminal illness?

A342: Returning from Baqi al-Gharqad (the cemetery of Madinah) late at night, where he had gone to pray for the deceased companions.

Q343: How did the Prophet (PBUH) ensure fairness among his wives when he became too weak to walk from house to house during his illness?

A343: He asked their permission to be cared for in one single place; all his wives willingly agreed that he should stay in the apartment of Hazrat Aisha (RA).

Q344: What did the Prophet (PBUH) order to be poured over his burning body to temporarily break his high fever so he could speak to the public?

A344: Seven skins of water drawn from seven different wells in Madinah.

Q345: What did the Prophet (PBUH) declare from the pulpit (Minbar) during his final week regarding financial debts he might owe anyone?

A345: He announced that if he had ever unjustly whipped anyone's back, they should step forward and whip his back, and if he owed anyone money, they should claim it from his wealth right then and there.

Q346: Did anyone step forward to claim a financial debt during that emotional public announcement?

A346: Only one man stepped forward to claim a debt of a few silver coins (Dirhams), which the Prophet (PBUH) ordered to be paid to him immediately.

Q347: Whom did the Prophet (PBUH) officially appoint to lead the daily prayers (Salah) when he became physically unable to stand?

A347: Hazrat Abu Bakr As-Siddiq (RA).

Q348: Why did Hazrat Aisha (RA) initially request the Prophet to change his choice of Abu Bakr leading the prayers?

A348: She feared that her father was too tender-hearted and wept so much during Quran recitation that the congregation would not be able to hear him clearly.

Q349: How did the Prophet (PBUH) respond when Aisha repeatedly suggested someone else lead the prayer?

A349: He insisted firmly, saying, “Order Abu Bakr to lead the people in prayer!”

Q350: How many times did Abu Bakr (RA) lead the public prayers during the Prophet’s lifetime illness?

A350: Seventeen prayers.

Part 16: The Final Sunset and Legacy (Questions 351–375)

Q351: What did the Prophet (PBUH) do on the final Monday morning of his life that brought joy to the companions praying in the mosque?

A351: He parted the curtain of Aisha’s room and looked out into the mosque at the companions standing in perfect rows for the Fajr prayer, smiling with profound satisfaction.

Q352: What did Abu Bakr (RA) attempt to do when he noticed the Prophet looking out from Aisha’s room?

A352: He tried to step backward to join the rows, thinking the Prophet (PBUH) was coming out to lead the prayer himself.

Q353: What gesture did the Prophet (PBUH) make to the congregation from his doorway?

A353: He motioned with his hand for them to stay in their places and complete their prayer.

Q354: What tool did the Prophet (PBUH) use to clean his teeth on his very last day, showing his commitment to hygiene?

A354: A fresh Miswak (wooden tooth-stick), which was softened for him by Hazrat Aisha (RA) using her teeth.

Q355: What final warnings did the Prophet (PBUH) repeat continuously in his dying breaths regarding ritual practice?

A355: “The prayer! The prayer! And fear Allah regarding those whom your right hands possess (servants/dependents).”

Q356: What final warning did he give regarding the graves of past prophets?

A356: “May Allah’s curse be upon the Jews and Christians; they took the graves of their prophets as places of worship. Do not turn my grave into an idol.”

Q357: Who was the daughter who sat by his bedside, weeping as he suffered, whom he whispered to twice—first making her cry, then making her laugh?

A357: Hazrat Fatima (RA).

Q358: What did the Prophet (PBUH) whisper to Fatima (RA) that made her cry, and what made her laugh?

A358: He first told her that he would pass away during this illness (which made her

cry); he then told her that she would be the very first member of his family to join him in the afterlife (which made her laugh).

Q359: In whose lap was the Prophet's (PBUH) head resting when he drew his final breath?

A359: In the lap of his beloved wife, Hazrat Aisha (RA).

Q360: What did Aisha (RA) dip the Prophet's hand into to help cool his body as he entered the final throes of death?

A360: A small container of cold water, while he said, "There is no god but Allah. Truly death has its severe agonies."

Q361: What was the reaction of Hazrat Umar (RA) when he heard that the Prophet (PBUH) had passed away?

A361: He was frozen in deep shock and denial, drawing his sword and threatening to cut off the head of anyone who claimed the Prophet was dead.

Q362: What did Umar (RA) claim had happened to the Prophet instead of death?

A362: He claimed the Prophet had merely gone to meet his Lord for forty days, just as Prophet Musa (Moses) had done, and would return to punish the hypocrites.

Q363: Who restored calm and order to the panicked city of Madinah after the Prophet's death?

A363: Hazrat Abu Bakr As-Siddiq (RA).

Q364: What legendary words did Abu Bakr (RA) address to the public to shatter their denial of the Prophet's death?

A364: "O people! Whoever worshipped Muhammad, let them know that Muhammad has passed away. But whoever worships Allah, let them know that Allah is Alive and never dies!"

Q365: Which verse of the Quran did Abu Bakr (RA) recite to the companions to prove that the Prophet was mortal and could die?

A365: "Muhammad is no more than a messenger, and indeed many messengers have passed away before him. If he dies or is killed, will you then turn back on your heels?" (Surah Ali 'Imran, 3:144).

Q366: Where did the Ansar and Muhajirun gather immediately after his death to discuss who would lead the Muslim community?

A366: At a shaded gathering place called Saqifah Bani Sa'idah.

Q367: Who was chosen as the first Caliph (successor) to lead the Muslim community?

A367: Hazrat Abu Bakr As-Siddiq (RA).

Q368: Which close family members performed the washing of the Prophet's (PBUH) body for burial?

A368: Hazrat Ali bin Abi Talib, Al-Abbas, and Al-Abbas's two sons, Fadl and Qutham (RA).

Q369: Was the clothing of the Prophet (PBUH) removed during the ritual washing of his body?

A369: No, a divine sleep overcame the washers, and a voice commanded them to wash him while keeping his shirt on out of absolute modesty.

Q370: Why was there a disagreement among the companions regarding where the Prophet (PBUH) should be buried?

A370: Some suggested burying him in the Baqi cemetery, others suggested near the pulpit, and some suggested Makkah.

Q371: How did Abu Bakr (RA) resolve the issue of where to bury the Prophet (PBUH)?

A371: He quoted a Hadith he heard from the Prophet: “No Prophet dies except that he is buried in the exact spot where his soul was taken.”

Q372: Who dug the grave of the Prophet (PBUH) inside Aisha’s apartment?

A372: Hazrat Abu Talhah al-Ansari (RA), using the Lahd style (a niche dug into the side of the grave floor).

Q373: How was the funeral prayer (Janazah) for the Prophet (PBUH) organized?

A373: No single Imam led the prayer. Instead, people entered the small room in small groups (men, then women, then children), prayed individually over him, and left.

Q374: What worldly estate or wealth did the Prophet (PBUH) leave behind for his family?

A374: None. He explicitly stated during his life: “We prophets do not leave behind inheritance. Whatever wealth we leave behind is given as charity.”

Q375: What was the physical property left behind by the ruler of Arabia upon his death?

A375: His white mule (Duldul), his weapons, and a plot of land that he had already designated as public charity before his death, while his personal armor remained pawned to a Jewish merchant for a debt of barley.

Part 17: Summaries of Fundamental Milestones (Questions 376–400)

Q376: For how many total years did the Prophet (PBUH) live on this earth?

A376: Sixty-three lunar years.

Q377: How many years of his life were spent in Makkah prior to prophethood?

A377: Forty years.

Q378: How many years did his active mission of prophethood last?

A378: Twenty-three years.

Q379: How many years did he actively preach Islam within the city of Makkah?

A379: Thirteen years.

Q380: How many years did he spend building and governing the state of Madinah?

A380: Ten years.

Q381: What is the collective name given to the companions who pledged to fight to the death at Hudaybiyyah?

A381: Ashab al-Shajarah (The Companions of the Tree).

Q382: What is the name of the final valley expedition where the Prophet (PBUH) personally targeted the remnants of the Ghassanid threat?

A382: The Expedition of Tabuk.

Q383: Which companion was known as the "Keeper of the Secret of the Messenger of Allah" regarding the list of hypocrites?

A383: Hazrat Hudhayfah bin al-Yaman (RA).

Q384: Why did Hazrat Umar (RA) closely watch Hudhayfah bin al-Yaman (RA) during funeral processions?

A384: To see if Hudhayfah joined the funeral prayer; if Hudhayfah skipped a funeral, Umar knew the deceased person was a hypocrite.

Q385: Who was the first person to call the Prophet (PBUH) by the phrase "O Seal of the Prophets" (Khatam an-Nabiyyin) based on the Quran?

A385: Allah Almighty Himself in Surah Al-Ahzab (33:40).

Q386: What was the primary miracle of the Prophet (PBUH) that remains completely unchanged and preserved for eternity?

A386: The Holy Quran.

Q387: Name the physical mark between the Prophet's shoulder blades that verified his identity to scriptural scholars.

A387: Khatam an-Nubuwwah (The Seal of Prophethood), a raised birthmark covered in fine hair.

Q388: Who was Salman al-Farsi (RA) searching for when he traveled through slavery across the world to Madinah?

A388: He was searching for the final Prophet, tracking the exact physical signs taught to him by his last Christian monk master.

Q389: What were the three signs Salman al-Farsi (RA) used to instantly verify that Muhammad (PBUH) was the true Prophet?

A389: He did not eat food given as charity, he accepted and ate food given as a gift, and he possessed the Seal of Prophethood between his shoulders.

Q390: What miracle occurred regarding a dried date-palm tree trunk inside Masjid an-Nabawi?

A390: The tree trunk wept out loud like a crying child when the Prophet (PBUH) stopped leaning against it and moved to a newly built pulpit, until he stepped down and comforted it.

Q391: What happened when a thirsty Muslim army ran completely out of water during the journey of Hudaybiyyah?

A391: The Prophet (PBUH) placed his hand into a small water vessel, and water

began gushing out from between his fingers like springs, allowing 1,400 men and their animals to drink and perform Wudu.

Q392: What astronomical miracle did the Makkans demand from the Prophet (PBUH) during the early days of public preaching?

A392: They demanded he split the moon in two as a sign of his truthfulness.

Q393: Did the Prophet (PBUH) split the moon, and what was the response of the Quraysh?

A393: Yes, by the permission of Allah, he pointed to the moon and it split visibly into two halves over Mount Abu Qubais. The Quraysh dismissed it, calling it “continuous magic.”

Q394: What was the name of the valley where the Prophet (PBUH) took refuge under a tree after being driven out of Makkah during the Hijrah?

A394: The Valley of Fatima (formerly known as Wadi Marr al-Zahran).

Q395: Which aunt of the Prophet (PBUH) fought bravely and killed a spy during the siege of the Battle of Khandaq?

A395: Hazrat Safiyyah bint Abdul-Muttalib (RA).

Q396: What was the name of the special treaty designed to allocate and protect the rights of Jewish tribes within Madinah?

A396: The Charter of Madinah.

Q397: How many major battles did the Prophet (PBUH) personally command from the front line?

A397: Twenty-seven military expeditions (Ghazwat), though active combat occurred in only about nine of them.

Q398: What is the specific term used for military expeditions dispatched by the Prophet (PBUH) where he did not personally participate?

A398: Saraya (singular: Sariyah).

Q399: What is the ultimate message of the Prophet's (PBUH) life as summarized in Surah Al-Anbiya?

A399: "And We have not sent you, [O Muhammad], except as a mercy to the worlds" (Surah Al-Anbiya, 21:107).

Q400: What is the linguistic and religious meaning of sending "Durood" or "Salawat" upon the Prophet (PBUH)?

A400: Invoking the peace, blessings, and mercy of Allah upon him, as commanded in the Quran: "Indeed, Allah and His angels send blessings upon the Prophet. O you who have believed, ask [Allah to send] blessings upon him and ask for him peace" (Surah Al-Ahzab, 33:56).

We have now reached 400 core questions detailing the full arch of his life. I can move straight into Questions 401–500, which can expand into the biographies of

his specific companions, details of his internal household rulings, and the spread of his message across individual tribes.

Here is the fifth installment containing questions and answers 401–500. This section explores deeper contextual elements, the stories of prominent companions, the internal household rulings, and specific situational events that shaped the early Muslim community.

Part 18: Prominent Companions and Key Personalities (Questions 401–425)

Q401: Which companion was known as the "Poet of the Prophet" because he used poetry to defend Islam against the insults of Makkan poets?
A401: Hazrat Hassan bin Thabit (RA).

Q402: Which companion was known as "The Confidant of the Messenger of Allah" (Amin al-Ummah)?
A402: Hazrat Abu Ubaidah bin al-Jarrah (RA).

Q403: Who was the first person to draw a sword in defense of Islam?
A403: Hazrat Zubair bin al-Awwam (RA).

Q404: Which companion was known as "Asadullah" (The Lion of Allah) and "Sayyid al-Shuhada" (The Leader of Martyrs)?
A404: Hazrat Hamzah bin Abdul-Muttalib (RA).

Q405: Who was the companion known as "The Translator of the Quran" (Tarjuman al-Quran) due to his deep knowledge?

A405: Hazrat Abdullah bin Abbas (RA).

Q406: Which companion was blind but was still appointed by the Prophet (PBUH) as a temporary governor of Madinah multiple times during military expeditions?

A406: Hazrat Abdullah bin Umm Maktum (RA).

Q407: Who was the companion that closely resembled the physical description of Angel Jibril (Gabriel) when the angel took human form?

A407: Hazrat Dihyah al-Kalbi (RA).

Q408: Which female companion was known for her exceptional knowledge of Islamic law, medicine, and poetry, narrating over 2,210 Hadiths?

A408: Hazrat Aisha bint Abi Bakr (RA).

Q409: Who was the companion that single-handedly compiled the first official uniform textual copy of the Holy Quran during the Caliphate era?

A409: Hazrat Zaid bin Thabit (RA).

Q410: Which companion was known for his extreme modesty, prompting the Prophet (PBUH) to state that even the angels felt shy in his presence?

A410: Hazrat Usman bin Affan (RA).

Q411: Who was the brave companion that climbed a fort wall at the Battle of Yamamah and threw himself into the enemy courtyard to open the gates?

A411: Hazrat Al-Bara bin Malik (RA).

Q412: Which companion was known as the “Hawari” (The Disciple) of the Prophet (PBUH)?

A412: Hazrat Zubair bin al-Awwam (RA).

Q413: Who was the ruler of Bahrain who accepted Islam immediately after receiving the Prophet’s diplomatic letter?

A413: Al-Mundhir bin Sawa.

Q414: Which companion was so beloved to the Prophet (PBUH) that he was referred to as “Hibb Rasulillah” (The Beloved of the Messenger)?

A414: Hazrat Zayd bin Harithah (RA) (and later his son, Usama bin Zayd).

Q415: Who was the wealthy Makkan youth who left behind a life of immense luxury for Islam and became the first official Islamic teacher sent to Madinah?

A415: Hazrat Mus’ab bin Umair (RA).

Q416: Which companion was martyred at Uhud and was found to have been washed by the angels, earning him the title “Ghasheel al-Mala’ikah”?

A416: Hazrat Hanzalah bin Abi Amir (RA).

Q417: Who was the first person to build a navy in Islamic history, implementing a directive that originated from strategic discussions during the Prophet’s time?

A417: Hazrat Mu’awiyah bin Abi Sufyan (RA).

Q418: Which companion was targeted with severe psychological torture by his own mother, who went on a hunger strike to force him to leave Islam?

A418: Hazrat Sa’d bin Abi Waqqas (RA).

Q419: What did Hazrat Sa’d bin Abi Waqqas (RA) tell his mother during her hunger strike?

A419: He said, “O mother, if you had a hundred souls and they left you one by one, I would still never leave my religion.” She then gave up her hunger strike.

Q420: Who was the companion that famously carried a large water skin to quench the thirst of wounded soldiers during the Battle of Uhud?

A420: Hazrat Umm Sulaym (RA).

Q421: Which companion’s acceptance of Islam brought so much clarity that the Muslims were finally able to pray publicly at the Kaaba for the first time?

A421: Hazrat Umar bin Al-Khattab (RA).

Q422: Who was the companion that traveled all the way from Yemen after hearing about the Prophet (PBUH) and became an elite leader of his tribe?

A422: Hazrat Jarir bin Abdullah al-Bajali (RA).

Q423: What did Hazrat Jarir bin Abdullah (RA) say about his relationship with the Prophet (PBUH)?

A423: He said, “The Messenger of Allah never refused to see me since I embraced Islam, and he never looked at me except with a smile.”

Q424: Which elderly companion was the first person to visually identify the physical seal of prophethood on the Prophet’s back during a public gathering?

A424: Hazrat Abdullah bin Sarjis (RA).

Q425: Who was the non-Arab companion from Rome who gave up all his worldly wealth to the Quraysh just so they would allow him to migrate to Madinah?

A425: Hazrat Suhaib al-Rumi (RA).

Part 19: Internal Household Rulings and Social Guidelines (Questions 426–450)

Q426: What was the Prophet's (PBUH) policy regarding the standard of food eaten in his household?

A426: He ate exceptionally simple food, often spending two consecutive months surviving on nothing but dates and water without a fire being lit in his kitchen.

Q427: What type of bed did the Prophet (PBUH) sleep on, which once left visible marks on his side?

A427: A simple mat woven from rough palm fibers.

Q428: What did Hazrat Umar (RA) do when he saw the palm fiber marks on the Prophet's skin, and what was the Prophet's response?

A428: Umar wept and asked why Roman and Persian kings lived in luxury while Allah's messenger lived so poorly. The Prophet replied, "Are you not satisfied that they have this world and we have the Hereafter?"

Q429: How did the Prophet (PBUH) treat children who crossed his path in public?

A429: He would always be the first to greet them with peace, smile warmly, and pat their heads with gentleness.

Q430: What did the Prophet (PBUH) do when his grandsons Al-Hasan or Al-Husain climbed on his back while he was prostrating (in Sujud) during public prayer?

A430: He would voluntarily prolong his prostration for a long time until the child stepped down on their own accord, so as not to rush them.

Q431: What was the Prophet's direct guidance regarding the payment of a laborer or worker's wages?

A431: "Give the worker his wages before his sweat dries."

Q432: How did the Prophet (PBUH) instruct Muslims to treat domestic animals and livestock?

A432: He forbade overloading them, starving them, branding their faces, or sharpening a knife in front of an animal prior to slaughter.

Q433: What story did the Prophet (PBUH) tell his companions about a woman who was punished by Allah regarding a cat?

A433: He said she was punished because she locked up a cat until it died of hunger, neither feeding it nor letting it free to eat the insects of the earth.

Q434: What story did he tell about a man whose sins were entirely forgiven by Allah because of an animal?

A434: A man who climbed down a deep desert well, filled his shoe with water, and held it in his mouth to climb back out and quench the thirst of a panting dog.

Q435: What was the Prophet's golden rule regarding the rights of neighbors?

A435: He said, "He is not a believer whose stomach is filled while his neighbor next to him goes hungry."

Q436: How many times did the Prophet (PBUH) emphasize the rights of neighbors to the point that the companions thought neighbors would inherit property?

A436: He emphasized it so frequently that they genuinely expected Angel Jibril to bring a divine command giving neighbors a share of inheritance.

Q437: What did the Prophet (PBUH) state regarding the status of a person who takes care of orphans?

A437: He held up his index and middle fingers close together and said, "I and the person who looks after an orphan will be like this in Paradise."

Q438: What was his command regarding public hygiene and environmental care?

A438: He forbade polluting stagnant water sources, blocking public pathways, and clearing away trees needlessly, stating that removing harmful objects from a pathway is an act of charity (Sadaqah).

Q439: How did the Prophet (PBUH) settle internal family disputes within his community?

A439: Through mediation, emphasizing forgiveness, maintaining silat al-rahm (bonds of kinship), and enforcing fair financial maintenance.

Q440: What was the Prophet's instruction regarding greeting people when entering a house?

A440: He instructed Muslims to seek permission three times and say the Salam; if no response is received after the third time, they should politely walk away.

Q441: What did the Prophet (PBUH) teach regarding the control of anger?

A441: He said, "The strong man is not the one who can wrestle, but the one who can control himself when he is angry."

Q442: What physical positions did the Prophet (PBUH) advise an angry person to take to calm down?

A442: He advised that if a person is angry while standing, they should sit down; if they remain angry while sitting, they should lie down.

Q443: What spiritual remedy did the Prophet (PBUH) prescribe for extreme anger?

A443: Performing ritual ablution (Wudu), stating that anger comes from Satan, Satan is made of fire, and fire is extinguished by water.

Q444: How did the Prophet (PBUH) handle gifts given to him versus charity (Sadaqah)?

A444: He would accept and eat from gifts and share them with those present, but he would never personally eat from anything marked explicitly as charity.

Q445: Why did the Prophet (PBUH) refuse to consume charity?

A445: Because charity is considered the purification of people's wealth, and Allah made it forbidden for the Prophet and his immediate family (Banu Hashim) to consume it.

Q446: What was the Prophet's custom when someone spoke ill of him or insulted him to his face?

A446: He would remain calm, refrain from retaliating, and often pray for their guidance instead.

Q447: What did the Prophet (PBUH) say about truthfulness in trade and business transactions?

A447: He said that a merchant who tells the truth and exposes defects in his goods will have blessings in his trade, whereas hiding defects destroys all blessings.

Q448: What did the Prophet (PBUH) do when he caught a grain merchant hiding wet wheat beneath dry wheat in the market?

A448: He put his hand inside the pile, felt the moisture, and said, "He who deceives us is not one of us."

Q449: What was the Prophet's policy on dealing with non-Muslim minorities living within the Islamic state?

A449: He guaranteed their safety, stating, "Whoever hurts a dhimmi (a non-Muslim citizen under state protection), I am his adversary on the Day of Judgment."

Q450: What did the Prophet (PBUH) say about racial pride and tribalism (Asabiyyah)?

A450: He completely condemned it, saying, “Leave it, for it is rotten and foul.”

Part 20: Tactical Decisions and Critical Incidents (Questions 451–475)

Q451: What was the name of the strategic well system that the Muslims secured first at Badr based on a tactical suggestion from Al-Hubab bin Mundhir (RA)?

A451: The wells of Badr closest to the enemy lines, blocking the Makkans from accessing water.

Q452: What was the Prophet’s reaction when Al-Hubab bin Mundhir asked if the choice of camp at Badr was based on divine revelation or war strategy?

A452: He admitted it was war strategy, listened to Al-Hubab’s superior tactical advice, and immediately ordered the entire army to relocate.

Q453: Who was the companion sent by the Prophet (PBUH) to infiltrate the enemy camp at Khandaq to gather intelligence during the fierce windstorm?

A453: Hazrat Hudhayfah bin al-Yaman (RA).

Q454: What strict instruction did the Prophet give Hudhayfah (RA) before he slipped into the enemy camp at Khandaq?

A454: He ordered him to gather information but explicitly forbade him from taking any provocative action or launching an attack, even if he had a clear shot at Abu Sufyan.

Q455: What did Abu Sufyan do during the windstorm at Khandaq that showed his lack of confidence in his coalition?

A455: He stood up and told his men that the conditions were unlivable, mounted his camel while its legs were still tied, and ordered a full retreat.

Q456: What was the name of the special unit of seventy companions who were captured and murdered at Raji' in 4 AH due to tribal treachery?

A456: The Expedition of Al-Raji'.

Q457: Who was the companion captured at Raji' who, right before being executed by the Quraysh, was asked if he wished the Prophet was in his place, and what was his reply?

A457: Hazrat Khubaib bin Adiy (RA). He replied, "By Allah, I would not wish to be safe with my family while even a single thorn pricks the foot of the Messenger of Allah."

Q458: What did Hazrat Khubaib bin Adiy (RA) introduce as a regular tradition for Muslims facing execution?

A458: Praying two units (Rak'ahs) of voluntary prayer right before being executed.

Q459: Why did Khubaib (RA) deliberately keep his two pre-execution prayer units short?

A459: He said he kept them short so the pagans wouldn't think he was lengthening the prayer out of a fear of death.

Q460: What miracle occurred regarding the body of Hazrat Asim bin Thabit (RA) when the pagans tried to mutilate it after his death?

A460: Allah sent a massive swarm of fierce wasps and hornets to protect his body, preventing the pagans from coming near it.

Q461: What was the name of the expedition in 4 AH where the Prophet (PBUH) marched out to meet Abu Sufyan at Badr for a second promised showdown, but the Quraysh failed to turn up?

A461: Badr al-Maw'id (The Promised Badr).

Q462: Why did Abu Sufyan turn his 2,000-man army back to Makkah during the Badr al-Maw'id expedition?

A462: He claimed it was a year of drought and unsuited for war, but in reality, he was intimidated by the unwavering resolve of the Muslim forces waiting for him.

Q463: What major domestic trial did the Prophet (PBUH) face in 5 AH involving a slanderous rumor against his family?

A463: The Event of Slander (Al-Ifk), where hypocrites fabricated a false accusation against Hazrat Aisha (RA).

Q464: Who was the companion that found Hazrat Aisha (RA) stranded in the desert after she lost her necklace and brought her safely back to Madinah?

A464: Hazrat Safwan bin Al-Mu'attal (RA).

Q465: For how long did the community endure anxiety and confusion during the Al-Ifk incident before divine revelation cleared Aisha's name?

A465: For one full month.

Q466: Which Surah of the Quran contains the verses that completely exonerated Hazrat Aisha (RA) and declared her absolute purity?

A466: Surah An-Nur.

Q467: How did the Prophet (PBUH) handle the individuals who actively spread the false slander against Aisha once the Quran cleared her name?

A467: He enforced the prescribed Islamic legal penalty for false accusation (Qadhf), which involved eighty lashes for the primary clear perpetrators.

Q468: What was the "Pledge of the Women" (Bay'at al-Nisa) made during the First Pledge of Aqabah?

A468: A pledge focused entirely on spiritual and moral reformation (not associating partners with Allah, not stealing, not committing adultery) without any military clauses.

Q469: How did the Second Pledge of Aqabah differ fundamentally from the First Pledge?

A469: It included a mutual defense clause where the leaders of Yathrib swore to protect the Prophet (PBUH) just as they would protect their own wives and children.

Q470: What was the name of the historic mountain pass near Makkah where the secret Pledges of Aqabah took place under the cover of night?

A470: The valley of Mina.

Q471: Who accompanied the Prophet (PBUH) to the secret Pledges of Aqabah to evaluate the sincerity of the Madinan tribal leaders?

A471: His uncle, Hazrat Al-Abbas (who had not yet accepted Islam at that time but wanted to ensure his nephew's safety).

Q472: What did the Prophet (PBUH) do with the keys of the Holy Kaaba after liberating Makkah?

A472: He returned them permanently to their original pre-Islamic custodian, Usman bin Talhah, demonstrating absolute justice.

Q473: What did the Prophet (PBUH) say as he handed the keys back to Usman bin Talhah?

A473: "Take it, O Banu Talhah, eternally and universally. None shall take it from you except an oppressor."

Q474: What was the name of the strategic expedition sent to the coast in 8 AH under Abu Ubaidah (RA), where the starving troops survived on a giant whale washed ashore?

A474: The Expedition of Saif al-Bahr (The Coastline Expedition, also known as the Expedition of the Fish).

Q475: For how many days did the three hundred Muslim soldiers feed on that single massive whale carcass stranded on the beach?

A475: For nearly half a month (fifteen days), allowing them to regain their physical strength completely.

Part 21: Chronological Details and Specialized Terminology (Questions 476–500)

Q476: In which year of Hijrah did the Prophet (PBUH) formally prohibit the consumption of alcohol and intoxicants?

A476: 4 AH.

Q477: What was the reaction of the citizens of Madinah when the final prohibition of alcohol was announced?

A477: They immediately broke all their wine clay jars and emptied their stores, causing wine to flow like rainwater through the streets of the city.

Q478: In which year of Hijrah was the practice of usury (Riba) formally banned via Quranic revelation?

A478: Sometime around 9-10 AH (fully detailed during the Farewell Sermon).

Q479: What is the linguistic definition of the word “Seerah”?

A479: A path, journey, or the detailed biographical record of a person’s life trajectory.

Q480: What was the name of the historic fortress near Madinah where the treacherous Jewish tribe Banu Nadir relocated after their exile?

A480: The fortresses of Khaybar.

Q481: What was the name of the special protective pact made between the Prophet (PBUH) and the Christian monks of Saint Catherine’s Monastery?

A481: The Achtiname of Muhammad.

Q482: What did the Achtiname covenant guarantee to the Christian monks of Mount Sinai?

A482: It explicitly commanded Muslims to protect Christians, defend their churches, and exempted them from military service and unfair taxes.

Q483: In which year did the Prophet (PBUH) receive the divine command to perform the modification of the call to prayer (Adhan) during rainy nights?

A483: During the Madinan era, adding the phrase “Pray in your homes” (*Sallu fi buyutikum*) during severe storms.

Q484: What was the name of the Prophet’s paternal aunt who accepted Islam and migrated to Madinah?

A484: Hazrat Safiyyah bint Abdul-Muttalib (RA).

Q485: What was the name of the Prophet’s wet nurse who was a slave of his uncle Abu Lahab?

A485: Thuwaybah.

Q486: How did the Prophet (PBUH) treat his foster sister, Al-Shayma, when she was brought to him as a prisoner of war after the Battle of Hunayn?

A486: He recognized her, took off his own honorable cloak, spread it out on the ground for her to sit on, and wept with joy.

Q487: What options did the Prophet (PBUH) give his foster sister Al-Shayma after welcoming her?

A487: He offered to let her live with him in honor and comfort or return to her tribe with abundant gifts. She chose to return to her tribe with gifts.

Q488: What was the name of the Christian king of Najran's deputy who hiddenly verified the signs of prophethood?

A488: Al-Aaqib.

Q489: What title did the Quran give to the generation of companions who lived and struggled alongside the Prophet (PBUH)?

A489: Khayra Ummah (The Best of Nations).

Q490: What did the Prophet (PBUH) state regarding his relationship with previous biblical prophets?

A490: He said, "The prophets are paternal brothers; their mothers are different, but their religion is one."

Q491: What beautiful architectural analogy did the Prophet (PBUH) use to describe his place among the line of Prophets?

A491: He compared the line of prophets to a magnificent palace that was complete except for a single missing brick in a corner; he stated, "I am that final brick."

Q492: What was the name of the valley where the pagan tribes hid their families and livestock during the Battle of Hunayn?

A492: The Valley of Autas.

Q493: Who was the elderly, blind military strategist of the Hawazin tribe who criticized his young general's decision to bring women and children to the front lines at Hunayn?

A493: Durayd bin al-Simmah.

Q494: Why did the young Hawazin general, Malik bin Awf, ignore the old strategist's advice and bring families to the battlefield?

A494: He thought that seeing their wives and children behind them would prevent his soldiers from fleeing the battlefield.

Q495: What happened to the Hawazin livestock and families after their defeat at Hunayn?

A495: They fell into the hands of the Muslims as spoils of war, but the Prophet later returned all their families to them out of mercy when they came to accept Islam.

Q496: What was the name of the specific treaty signed between the Prophet (PBUH) and the Banu Damrah tribe in the 2nd year of Hijrah?

A496: The Treaty of Al-Abwa (the first non-aggression treaty signed by the Islamic state).

Q497: What did the Treaty of Al-Abwa establish?

A497: A mutual non-aggression alliance guaranteeing that neither side would raid the other or assist each other's enemies.

Q498: In which year did the Prophet (PBUH) lead the structural renovation of the interior of Masjid an-Nabawi to accommodate the growing population?

A498: 7 AH (immediately after the return from Khaybar).

Q499: What material was used to build the pillars of the original Masjid an-Nabawi?

499: Trunks of dried date-palm trees.

Q500: What was the ultimate spiritual legacy the Prophet (PBUH) described for his followers regarding the emulation of his character?

A500: “I have only been sent to perfect noble character.”

We have now successfully reached the 500-question milestone, completing exactly half of the database you requested. I am ready to jump straight into Questions 501–600 to maintain momentum. We can dive deeper into the legal systems of Madinah, the details of the specific letters sent to smaller tribal chieftains, and the individual trials faced by early converts.

Here is the sixth installment containing questions and answers 501–600. This section digs deeper into the judicial system of Madinah, lesser-known military expeditions (Saraya), the conversion stories of notable personalities, and the specific societal shifts introduced by the Prophet (PBUH).

Part 22: The Judicial and Administrative Systems of Madinah (Questions 501–525)

Q501: Who was the chief judicial arbitrator and judge appointed by the Prophet (PBUH) specifically for the city of Madinah when he was away?

A501: Hazrat Ali bin Abi Talib (RA).

Q502: What famous legal advice did the Prophet (PBUH) give Hazrat Ali (RA) regarding passing judgments between two disputing parties?

A502: “Do not pass judgment for one party until you have heard from the second party just as you heard from the first. Only then will you see clearly how to judge.”

Q503: Who was the companion appointed by the Prophet (PBUH) to be the chief financial officer and keeper of the public treasury (Bayt al-Mal) in Madinah?

A503: Hazrat Bilal bin Rabah (RA).

Q504: Whom did the Prophet (PBUH) appoint as the official state scribe responsible for translating Hebrew and Syriac letters sent by foreign tribes?

A504: Hazrat Zaid bin Thabit (RA).

Q505: How long did it take Hazrat Zaid bin Thabit (RA) to master the Hebrew language on the explicit orders of the Prophet?

A505: Only fifteen days, due to his exceptional intelligence.

Q506: What was the name of the designated market supervisor appointed by the Prophet (PBUH) in Makkah after its liberation to ensure fair prices and prevent hoarding?

A506: Hazrat Sa’id bin al-Aas (RA).

Q507: Which prominent female companion was appointed by Hazrat Umar (RA) as a market inspector in Madinah, a role heavily rooted in the commercial ethics established by the Prophet?

A507: Hazrat Al-Shifa bint Abdullah (RA).

Q508: What was the Prophet's legal policy regarding the absolute equality of punishments for crimes like theft?

A508: He declared that justice must be blind, famously stating: "By Allah, even if Fatima, the daughter of Muhammad, were to commit theft, I would have her hand cut off."

Q509: Which noble woman from the Makhzum clan committed theft, leading the Quraysh to try to use Usama bin Zayd to beg the Prophet for a softer punishment?

A509: Fatima bint al-Aswad.

Q510: What did the Prophet (PBUH) say to Usama bin Zayd when Usama tried to intercede for the aristocratic woman thief?

A510: He became deeply upset and asked, "Are you trying to intercede regarding one of the legal punishments prescribed by Allah?"

Q511: What historical reason did the Prophet (PBUH) give for the destruction of past nations during that same sermon on justice?

511: He said, "The nations before you were destroyed because when a high-ranking

noble stole, they let him go, but when a poor, weak person stole, they enforced the legal punishment upon him."

Q512: Who was the first official governor (Amir) of Makkah appointed by the Prophet (PBUH) when he returned to Madinah in 8 AH?

A512: Hazrat Attab bin Asid (RA), who was only around 21 years old at the time.

Q513: How much salary did the Prophet (PBUH) allocate for the young governor Attab bin Asid (RA) to prevent state corruption?

A513: One dirham per day, which Attab declared was more than enough to make him independent of bribes.

Q514: What was the Prophet's legal policy regarding a judge who passes a wrong judgment after putting in his best honest effort?

A514: He said that if a judge strives honestly to find the truth (Ijtihad) and judges correctly, he gets a double reward; if he strives honestly but makes a mistake, he still gets a single reward from Allah.

Q515: Who was the companion appointed as the state envoy to the ruler of Oman, Jaifar bin Al-Julanda, successfully bringing the region into the fold of Islam?

A515: Hazrat Amr bin al-Aas (RA).

Q516: What tax system was introduced by the Prophet (PBUH) for non-Muslim citizens of the state in exchange for exemption from military service and full

state protection?

A516: Jizyah.

Q517: Were women, children, the elderly, or the poor among non-Muslims required to pay the Jizyah tax?

A517: No, it was strictly levied only on free, sane, adult men who were physically capable of military combat.

Q518: What was the name of the special tax levied on land and agricultural produce captured from enemy territory, first implemented at Khaybar?

A518: Kharaj.

Q519: Who was the companion sent by the Prophet (PBUH) every harvest season to Khaybar to evaluate the crop yields with absolute fairness?

A519: Hazrat Abdullah bin Rawahah (RA).

Q520: What did the Jewish farmers of Khaybar say when Abdullah bin Rawahah (RA) divided the harvest into two equal piles and let them choose whichever pile they preferred?

A520: They said, “By this absolute justice, the heavens and the earth stand.”

Q521: Who was the companion appointed by the Prophet (PBUH) as the official caretaker of the state’s camel and livestock pastures outside Madinah?

A521: Hazrat Bilal bin Al-Harith (RA).

Q522: What was the Prophet's policy regarding the ownership of dead, uncultivated wasteland?

A522: He encouraged economic development by stating, "Whoever revives dead land, it belongs to them."

Q523: Whom did the Prophet (PBUH) appoint to oversee the distribution of financial shares to the families of soldiers martyred at Badr?

A523: Hazrat Abu Bakr As-Siddiq (RA).

Q524: What official title or description did the Prophet (PBUH) give to his governance system in Madinah regarding documentation?

A524: He mandated written contracts for all international treaties, internal tribal pacts, and financial loans, creating a culture of written law.

Q525: What was the name of the companion who served as the executive manager of the Prophet's household logistics and incoming foreign state gifts?

A525: Hazrat Mu'ayqib bin Abi Fatimah (RA).

Part 23: Minor Expeditions and Strategic Outposts (Questions 526–550)

Q526: What is the historical name of the military expedition in 2 AH that took place just before Badr, where the Prophet (PBUH) went looking for a Quraysh caravan but found none?

A526: The Expedition of Al-Ushayrah.

Q527: What prophetic prediction did the Prophet (PBUH) make to Hazrat Ali (RA) while they were resting on the ground during the Al-Ushayrah expedition?

A527: He called Ali “Abu Turab” (Father of Dust) because his clothes were covered in dirt, and predicted that the most wretched man of the nation would one day strike Ali on the head and soak his beard in blood.

Q528: What was the name of the strategic raid in 2 AH led by Abdullah bin Jahsh (RA) that resulted in the first capturing of enemy spoils and prisoners before Badr?

A528: The Nakhla Raid.

Q529: Why did the Nakhla Raid cause severe political controversy in Madinah initially?

A529: Because the Muslim unit accidentally attacked the caravan during the sacred month of Rajab, when fighting was strictly forbidden by old Arab custom.

Q530: How did Allah resolve the controversy of the Nakhla Raid in the Quran?

A530: He revealed verses in Surah Al-Baqarah (2:217) stating that fighting in the sacred month is a grave offense, but preventing people from the path of Allah, disbelief, and driving people out of the Grand Mosque is a far greater offense in the sight of Allah.

Q531: What was the name of the minor expedition in 3 AH where the Prophet (PBUH) led 450 men to disperse a gathering of the Banu Tha’labah tribe who

were planning a raid on Madinah?

A531: The Expedition of Dhu Amarr.

Q532: What miracle involving a pagan warrior named Gwarath bin al-Harith occurred during the Dhu Amarr expedition?

A532: Gwarath found the Prophet sleeping alone under a tree, drew his sword, and asked, “Who will save you from me now?” The Prophet calmly replied, “Allah.” Gwarath was gripped with fear, dropped his sword, and the Prophet picked it up and asked the same question. Gwarath accepted Islam.

Q533: What was the name of the expedition in 4 AH launched against the Banu Muharib tribe, where the Muslims performed the “Prayer of Fear” (Salat al-Khawf) for the first time?

A533: The Expedition of Dhat al-Riqa (The Expedition of Rags).

Q534: Why was that expedition named “Dhat al-Riqa” (The Expedition of Rags)?

A534: Because the rough desert terrain tore the companions’ shoes to pieces, forcing them to wrap old rags and bandages around their bleeding feet.

Q535: What was the name of the critical expedition in 5 AH to the Syrian border to crush a gathering of lawless highway tribes who were targeting merchant caravans?

A535: The Expedition of Dumat al-Jandal.

Q536: What was the name of the expedition in 6 AH led by Hazrat Ukasha bin Al-Mihsan (RA) to secure the water outposts north of Madinah?

A536: The Expedition of Al-Ghamr.

Q537: Which companion led the strategic rescue mission known as the Expedition of Dhu Qarad in 6 AH to reclaim the Prophet's stolen dairy camels?

A537: Hazrat Salamah bin al-Akwah (RA), who chased down the entire raiding party on foot using his unmatched archery.

Q538: What praise did the Prophet (PBUH) give Salamah bin al-Akwah (RA) after the Dhu Qarad rescue?

A538: He said, "The best of our foot-soldiers today is Salamah bin al-Akwah."

Q539: What was the name of the expedition in 6 AH where the Prophet (PBUH) sent Hazrat Ali (RA) to destroy the pagan gathering of Banu Sa'd at Fadak?

A539: The Expedition of Fadak.

Q540: Which companion was dispatched in 6 AH with a unit to the territory of Banu Juhaynah, leading to a famous legal incident regarding a battlefield conversion?

A540: Hazrat Usama bin Zayd (RA).

Q541: What mistake did Usama bin Zayd (RA) make during the Banu Juhaynah expedition that deeply angered the Prophet (PBUH)?

A541: He chased down an enemy soldier who quickly shouted "La ilaha illa Allah" (There is no god but Allah) right before Usama struck him, but Usama killed him anyway, assuming he said it only to save his life.

Q542: What did the Prophet (PBUH) repeatedly ask Usama bin Zayd (RA) when he heard about the killing of the man who declared faith?

A542: He asked with intense grief, “Did you tear open his heart to see whether he said it sincerely or not?”

Q543: What was the name of the expedition sent to the Red Sea coast in 8 AH under the command of Hazrat Amr bin al-Aas (RA), where he requested reinforcements due to large enemy numbers?

A543: The Expedition of Dhat as-Salasil.

Q544: Whom did the Prophet (PBUH) send as the leader of the reinforcement unit to assist Amr bin al-Aas at Dhat as-Salasil?

A544: Hazrat Abu Ubaidah bin al-Jarrah (RA), along with elite companions like Abu Bakr and Umar.

Q545: What tactical decision did Amr bin al-Aas (RA) make at night during the Dhat as-Salasil expedition that upset the soldiers but was later backed by the Prophet?

A545: He forbade his men from lighting fires despite the freezing cold, to prevent the enemy from realizing how small their army was.

Q546: What was the name of the expedition in 9 AH led by Hazrat Khalid bin al-Walid (RA) to capture the Christian prince of Ukaydir at his fortress?

A546: The Expedition of Dumah al-Jandal (Part 2).

Q547: How did Khalid bin al-Walid (RA) capture Prince Ukaydir?

A547: He caught him outside his castle walls late at night while the prince was out hunting wild cows.

Q548: What terms did the Prophet (PBUH) give to Prince Ukaydir when he was brought to Madinah?

A548: He spared his life, signed a peace treaty, and allowed him to keep his principality in exchange for paying the Jizyah tax.

Q549: What is the specific term used for the written records of the Prophet's statements, actions, and silent approvals?

A549: Hadith.

Q550: What is the structural difference between Hadith and Sunnah?

A550: Hadith is the textual narration or transmission of the event, whereas Sunnah is the actual prophetic practice and law derived from those narrations.

Part 24: Unique Conversion Stories and Life Transformations (Questions 551–575)

Q551: Who was Safwan bin Umayyah, and what led to his conversion after the Conquest of Makkah?

A551: He was a staunch chief of Quraysh who fled to Jeddah to escape by sea. His cousin secured a two-month amnesty from the Prophet; Safwan returned, witnessed the Prophet's extreme generosity at Hunayn, and embraced Islam.

Q552: What gift did the Prophet (PBUH) give Safwan bin Umayyah at the valley of Al-Ji'ranah that won his heart?

A552: He saw Safwan staring longingly at a valley filled with herds of camels and sheep, and told him, "Take it all, it is yours." Safwan declared that only a Prophet could be so generous.

Q553: Who was Suhayl bin Amr, and what was his unique role before and after his conversion?

A553: He was the brilliant orator of the Quraysh who drafted the Treaty of Hudaybiyyah against the Muslims; he accepted Islam at the Conquest of Makkah and later used his legendary eloquence to keep the people of Makkah firm in Islam when the Prophet passed away.

Q554: Who was the companion known as the "Possessor of Two Testimonies" (Dhu al-Shahadatayn) because the Prophet made his single witness equal to the witness of two men?

A554: Hazrat Khuzaymah bin Thabit (RA).

Q555: Why did the Prophet (PBUH) grant Khuzaymah bin Thabit (RA) the status of a double witness?

A555: Because Khuzaymah stepped forward to witness that the Prophet had bought a horse from a bedouin, even though Khuzaymah wasn't physically present at the sale, stating: "I believe you regarding the news of the heavens, so how can I not believe you regarding a horse?"

Q556: Who was Ka’b bin Zuhair, and what was the significance of his poem “Banat Su’ad”?

A556: He was a famous poet who wrote lampoons against Islam and fled for his life. He secretly entered Madinah, repented, and recited a majestic poem praising the Prophet in public.

Q557: What did the Prophet (PBUH) do physically to reward Ka’b bin Zuhair after hearing his poem of repentance?

A557: He took off his own personal Yemeni mantle (Burda) and wrapped it around Ka’b’s shoulders, making the poem legendary as “Qasidah al-Burda” (The Poem of the Mantle).

Q558: Who was Labid bin Rabi’ah, and what was his unique status among Arab poets?

A558: He was one of the authors of the famous Mu’allaqat (poems hung on the Kaaba); after accepting Islam, he gave up poetry entirely, stating that the Quran was more than enough for him.

Q559: Who was the chief of the Banu Sulaym tribe, Tulayhah bin Khuwailid, and what was his strange trajectory?

A559: He fought against Muslims at Khandaq, accepted Islam, then apostatized and claimed to be a prophet after the Prophet’s death, but later repented completely and died as a heroic Muslim warrior at the Battle of Qadisiyyah.

Q560: Who was Umayr bin Wahb, historically known as the “Demon of the Quraysh”?

A560: A Makkan assassin who plotted with Safwan bin Umayyah to travel to Madinah under the guise of freeing his son to assassinate the Prophet (PBUH).

Q561: How did the Prophet (PBUH) shock Umayr bin Wahb when he walked into Masjid an-Nabawi?

A561: The Prophet told him his exact secret plot, detailing what he and Safwan had whispered to each other next to the Kaaba. Umayr instantly realized it was divine revelation and accepted Islam.

Q562: Who was Urwah bin Mas’ud al-Thaqifi, and what did he report to the Quraysh during the Hudaybiyyah negotiations?

A562: He was the chief of Ta’if sent to assess the Muslims; he returned and said, “O Quraysh, I have visited the courts of Chosroes, Caesar, and the Negus, but I have never seen a king revered by his people as much as Muhammad is by his companions.”

Q563: What details did Urwah bin Mas’ud provide to show the companions’ devotion to the Prophet?

A563: He noted that if the Prophet performed Wudu, they would almost fight to collect the water drops, and if he spoke, they dropped their voices in absolute awe.

Q564: What happened to Urwah bin Mas’ud al-Thaqifi when he later accepted Islam and returned to Ta’if to preach?

A564: His own people turned on him and martyred him with arrows while he was calling the Adhan from his rooftop.

Q565: Who was the companion Wahshi bin Harb, and what did the Prophet request from him after his conversion?

A565: He was the slave who martyred the Prophet's uncle Hamzah at Uhud; he later accepted Islam, and the Prophet forgave him but politely requested him to avoid sitting directly in his line of sight to prevent the painful memory of Hamzah from overwhelming him.

Q566: How did Wahshi bin Harb (RA) redeem himself later during the Caliphate wars?

A566: He used the exact same javelin that killed Hamzah to execute the false prophet Musaylimah the Liar at the Battle of Yamamah.

Q567: Who was the Christian scholar and ruler of the border province of Ailah, John bin Ru'bah, who met the Prophet during the Tabuk expedition?

A567: He approached the Prophet peacefully, dressed in a garment of silk, and agreed to maintain peace and pay the Jizyah tax in exchange for state protection.

Q568: Who was the companion Amr bin al-Aas (RA) talking about when he said, "No one was more hated by me than him, and I wished I could destroy him"?

A568: He was talking about his own feelings toward the Prophet (PBUH) prior to his conversion.

Q569: What did Amr bin al-Aas (RA) say about his feelings toward the Prophet after he accepted Islam?

A569: He said, “Then no one became more beloved to me than him, and I could never look him fully in the eye out of sheer reverence for him.”

Q570: What condition did Amr bin al-Aas (RA) try to place when he stretched out his hand to pledge allegiance to the Prophet?

A570: He pulled his hand back at the last second, stating he wanted a guarantee that all his past sins would be entirely forgiven.

Q571: What did the Prophet (PBUH) tell Amr bin al-Aas (RA) that comforted him completely regarding his past?

A571: “Do you not know, O Amr, that Islam wipes out all past sins, that the Hijrah wipes out all past sins, and that Hajj wipes out all past sins?”

Q572: Who was Mus’ab bin Umair’s brother who fought on the pagan side at Badr and was captured by the Muslims?

A572: Abu Aziz bin Umair.

Q573: What did Mus’ab bin Umair (RA) tell the Muslim soldier who was tying up his captive brother Abu Aziz?

A573: He said, “Tie his bonds tightly, for his mother is a very wealthy woman and she will pay a massive ransom for him.” Abu Aziz was shocked that his brother valued faith over blood.

Q574: Who was the wealthy chief of the Banu Kilab tribe, Al-Duhaak bin Sufyan, who accepted Islam and was appointed as a military recruiter for his entire region?

A574: Hazrat Al-Duhaak bin Sufyan (RA).

Q575: Who was the elite noble woman Hind bint Utbah, and what did she do when she accepted Islam at the Conquest of Makkah?

A575: She wore a thick veil to hide her identity out of shame for her actions at Uhud, but the Prophet recognized her voice, welcomed her gently, and accepted her pledge without a single word of reproach.

Part 25: Societal Shifts and Institutional Transformations (Questions 576–600)

Q576: What was the Prophet's revolutionary policy regarding the inheritance rights of women?

A576: He abolished the old Arab custom where women were treated as property to be inherited, and established their divine legal right to inherit property from parents, husbands, and siblings.

Q577: What was the Prophet's explicit stance on the forced marriage of girls?

A577: He made it legally invalid, stating that a virgin girl cannot be married without her explicit permission, and a previously married woman cannot be wed without her direct command.

Q578: What did the Prophet (PBUH) do when a young girl came to him complaining that her father had forced her to marry her cousin against her will?

A578: He gave the girl full legal authority to annul the marriage instantly if she wished.

Q579: What did that same girl declare after the Prophet gave her the power to cancel her forced marriage?

A579: She said, “I actually accept my father’s choice, but I wanted women to know that fathers have no legal right to force them into marriage.”

Q580: How did the Prophet (PBUH) change the old Arab perspective on having daughters?

A580: He condemned the practice of burying newborn girls alive (Wa’d) and promised Paradise to anyone who raises daughters with love and kindness.

Q581: What did the Prophet (PBUH) state regarding a parent who raises two daughters properly?

A581: “Whoever raises two daughters kindly until they reach maturity, I and he will be like this in Paradise,” holding his fingers close together.

Q582: What institutional framework did the Prophet (PBUH) set up to care for widows and the elderly who had no tribal support?

A582: He institutionalized state welfare, stating that running errands and providing

financial care for a widow or poor person is equal to fighting in the path of Allah or praying all night without sleep.

Q583: How did the Prophet (PBUH) reform the prison system and the treatment of prisoners of war?

A583: He commanded his companions: “Treat the prisoners with kindness,” forcing the Muslims to give their fresh bread to captives while they ate nothing but dry dates.

Q584: What did the Prophet (PBUH) do regarding the age-old practice of slavery?

A584: He could not abolish it overnight due to global economic realities, but he systematically choked it by making the freeing of slaves the primary spiritual expiation (Kaffarah) for major sins.

Q585: What was the Prophet’s command regarding the social status and lifestyle of slaves/servants?

A585: He ordered that they must be fed from the exact same food their masters eat, dressed in the same quality of clothing, and never given work beyond their physical capacity.

Q586: What was the legal penalty introduced by the Prophet (PBUH) for a master who physically abuses or strikes his servant/slave?

A586: He stated that the only way to expiate the sin of striking a slave on the face is to set them free instantly.

Q587: What structural change did the Prophet (PBUH) make to the banking and credit system of Arabia?

A587: He established interest-free community loans (Qard al-Hasan) and introduced bankruptcy protection laws to protect debtors from being enslaved for their debts.

Q588: How did the Prophet (PBUH) reform the concept of property ownership?

A588: He ruled that natural resources like public water wells, green pastures, and fire resources cannot be privatized or hoarded by wealthy tycoons, but must remain public property.

Q589: What was the Prophet's guidance on consumer protection and truth in advertising?

A589: He banned artificial price inflation schemes (Najash), where fake buyers bid up prices in a market to trick real customers.

Q590: What did the Prophet (PBUH) state regarding the safety of roads and public transit across Arabia under Islamic rule?

A590: He predicted that Islam would bring so much stability that a woman would eventually be able to travel alone from San'a (Yemen) to Al-Hirah (Iraq) fearing nothing but Allah and the wolf for her sheep.

Q591: What was the name of the special health and medical station set up adjacent to Masjid an-Nabawi to treat wounded soldiers and the poor?

A591: The medical tent of Hazrat Rufaida al-Aslamia (RA), who is recognized as the first female nurse in Islamic history.

Q592: How did the Prophet (PBUH) reform the old system of tribal alliances (Asabiyyah)?

A592: He replaced alliances based on bloodlines with a brotherhood based on shared moral values and faith, making a non-Arab slave equal to a Quraysh noble.

Q593: What did the Prophet (PBUH) say regarding the status of a person's mother?

A593: When a man asked who deserved his best companionship, the Prophet replied three consecutive times, "Your mother," before mentioning "Your father" on the fourth turn.

Q594: What famous phrase did the Prophet (PBUH) utter regarding the spiritual status of mothers?

A594: "Paradise lies under the feet of mothers."

Q595: How did the Prophet (PBUH) balance spirituality with worldliness regarding monasticism (Rahbaniyyah)?

A595: He strictly banned permanent celibacy and monastic isolation, stating: "There is no monasticism in Islam; my tradition is to marry, work, pray, and fast."

Q596: What did the Prophet (PBUH) do when three companions vowed to fast every single day, pray all night without sleep, and never marry to show their devotion?

A596: He corrected them publicly, saying that he was the most God-fearing among them, yet he slept, broke his fasts, and married, concluding: “Whoever turns away from my tradition is not from me.”

Q597: What was the Prophet’s revolutionary approach to education and literacy?

A597: He made the pursuit of knowledge an absolute religious obligation, stating: “Seeking knowledge is mandatory upon every single Muslim (male and female).”

Q598: How did the Prophet (PBUH) use war dynamics to boost literacy in Madinah?

A598: By allowing literate prisoners of war to earn their absolute freedom simply by teaching literacy to ten native children of Madinah.

Q599: What did the Prophet (PBUH) say about the ink of a scholar versus the blood of a martyr?

A599: He highly elevated intellectualism, stating that the ink of the scholar is holier and more precious in the sight of Allah than the blood of the martyr.

Q600: What was the ultimate vision of peace the Prophet (PBUH) laid down for humanity as recorded in his final directives?

A600: “Spread peace (Salam), feed people food, maintain family ties, and pray at night while others are asleep; you will enter Paradise in complete peace.”

We have now successfully passed the 600-question milestone. I am prepared to keep the momentum going and move straight into Questions 601–700 [99 Questions & Answers on the Seerah, Seerat-un-Nabi Quiz Guide]. This next batch can detail the expansion of Islamic architecture, the individual descriptions of his miracles related to food and nature, his specific guidance during pandemics or natural crises, and further insights into the lives of the Ahl al-Bayt (his household family).

Here is the seventh installment, containing questions and answers 601–700. This section highlights the Prophet's (PBUH) guidance on public health, crises, descriptions of the Ahl al-Bayt (his family), and unique miracles related to nature.

Part 26: Public Health, Crisis Management, and Science (Questions 601–625)

Q601: What was the Prophet's (PBUH) revolutionary rule regarding epidemic or plague management?

A601: He established the concept of quarantine, saying: "If you hear of a plague in a land, do not enter it; and if it breaks out in a land where you are, do not leave it."

Q602: What public health instruction did the Prophet (PBUH) give regarding sneezing or coughing?

A602: He would cover his face with his hand or a cloth and suppress his voice, establishing basic respiratory hygiene.

Q603: What did the Prophet (PBUH) say about seeking medical treatment for illnesses?

A603: He encouraged it, stating: “There is no disease that Allah has created except that He also has created its treatment.”

Q604: What was the Prophet’s directive regarding dental hygiene?

A604: He said: “Were it not that I did not want to overburden my nation, I would have ordered them to use the Miswak (tooth-stick) before every prayer.”

Q605: What environmental warning did the Prophet (PBUH) give regarding stagnant water?

A605: He strictly forbade urinating or leaving waste in stagnant water, preventing the breeding of water-borne pathogens and parasites.

Q606: What basic rule of fire safety did the Prophet (PBUH) issue for families at night?

A606: He said: “Do not leave fires burning in your houses when you go to bed.”

Q607: How did the Prophet (PBUH) advise people to manage their food intake to prevent overeating and obesity?

A607: He said a human should fill a third of their stomach with food, a third with liquid, and leave a third for easy breathing.

Q608: What rule did the Prophet (PBUH) set regarding drinking water or liquids?

A608: He forbade breathing or blowing into a drinking vessel and advised drinking in three slow, distinct breaths while sitting down.

Q609: What did the Prophet (PBUH) say about natural herbal medicine, specifically mentioning black seed (Habbat al-Sawda)?

A609: He said: “Use the black seed, for indeed it is a cure for all diseases except death.”

Q610: What did the Prophet (PBUH) instruct regarding the washing of hands before and after meals?

A610: He stated that washing the hands before food removes poverty, and washing them after food removes dirt and brings blessings.

Q611: How did the Prophet (PBUH) manage food scarcity during a severe winter drought in Madinah?

A611: He centralized resources, instructing families to gather their remaining food into a single pile to be distributed equally by weight.

Q612: What was the Prophet’s command regarding the psychological treatment of a sick person during medical visits?

A612: He said: “When you visit a sick person, comfort them regarding their lifespan; it does not change destiny, but it cheers them up.”

Q613: What did the Prophet (PBUH) rule regarding physical fitness and sports?

A613: He encouraged archery, horse riding, swimming, and running, stating: “A strong believer is better and more beloved to Allah than a weak believer.”

Q614: Whom did the Prophet (PBUH) defeat in an official wrestling match in Makkah, leading the undefeated champion to accept Islam?

A614: Rukanah bin Abdi Yazid.

Q615: What structural advice did the Prophet (PBUH) give to people building houses near flash flood pathways?

A615: He ordered them to keep the roads wide and build away from the natural water channels to prevent loss of life during sudden rains.

Q616: How did the Prophet (PBUH) handle mental health and grief within the community?

A616: He allowed the natural crying of tears but strictly banned pagan rituals like tearing clothes, slapping cheeks, or screaming out loud.

Q617: What was the Prophet's view on superstitions like solar eclipses being tied to the death of famous leaders?

A617: When the sun eclipsed on the day his son Ibrahim died, he corrected the public saying: "The sun and moon do not eclipse due to the death or birth of anyone; they are simply signs from Allah."

Q618: What prayer ritual did the Prophet (PBUH) introduce to be performed during a solar or lunar eclipse?

A618: Salat al-Kusuf (The Eclipse Prayer), a prolonged congregational prayer focused on charity and seeking forgiveness.

Q619: What did the Prophet (PBUH) say about astrology or believing that stars control human destiny?

A619: He completely rejected it, stating that whoever attributes rain or fortune directly to the alignment of stars has committed an act of disbelief.

Q620: What did the Prophet (PBUH) instruct regarding animal epidemics like mange in camels?

A620: He instructed that an owner of sick camels must keep them completely separated from healthy herds to stop the spread of infection.

Q621: What was the Prophet's legal rule regarding a person who practices medicine without proper training?

A621: He declared: "Whoever practices medicine without being known for medical knowledge is legally liable for any harm they cause."

Q622: What specific honey-based cure did the Prophet (PBUH) advise for a man suffering from severe stomach illness?

A622: He repeatedly ordered the man's brother to give him honey until the stomach infection was completely cleared.

Q623: What did the Prophet (PBUH) say about mental wellness and the value of a positive attitude?

A623: He said: "I am amazed by the believer; all of his affairs are good for him... if good happens he is grateful and it is good, and if hardship happens he is patient and it is good."

Q624: What was the Prophet's instruction regarding physical posture when sleeping?

A624: He advised sleeping on the right side of the body with the right hand placed under the cheek.

Q625: What did the Prophet (PBUH) state regarding the continuous pollution of public trees and shade?

A625: He warned: “Beware of the three acts that bring curses: relieving oneself in water sources, on public paths, and in places of public shade.”

Part 27: Splendor of the Ahl al-Bayt / Prophetic Household (Questions 626–650)

Q626: Who are collectively referred to as “Ahl al-Bayt” in Islamic tradition?

A626: The immediate household family members of the Prophet (PBUH), including his wives, children, and close relatives like Ali, Hasan, Husain, and Abbas (RA).

Q627: What unique title did the Prophet (PBUH) give to his daughter Hazrat Fatima (RA)?

A627: Sayyidatu Nisa-il-Alamin (The Leader of the Women of the Worlds).

Q628: What did the Prophet (PBUH) say regarding his deep emotional connection to Fatima (RA)?

A628: He said: “Fatima is a piece of me; whoever angers her angers me, and whoever hurts her hurts me.”

Q629: How did the Prophet (PBUH) react whenever Hazrat Fatima (RA) walked into his room?

A629: He would stand up out of respect, kiss her on the forehead, take her by the hand, and give her his own seat.

Q630: What was the name of the special spiritual event where the Prophet (PBUH) gathered Ali, Fatima, Hasan, and Husain under a large cloak and prayed for their absolute purification?

A630: Hadith al-Kisa (The Incident of the Cloak).

Q631: What phrase did the Prophet (PBUH) use to describe his grandsons Al-Hasan and Al-Husain (RA)?

A631: He called them “my two sweet basil flowers (Rayhanatayn) in this world.”

Q632: What prophetic prediction did the Prophet (PBUH) make regarding his grandson Al-Hasan (RA) while holding him on the pulpit?

A632: He said: “This son of mine is a leader, and Allah will make peace through him between two massive factions of Muslims.”

Q633: What did the Prophet (PBUH) do when a poor companion asked him for financial aid, but he had nothing left to give?

A633: He would direct them to the house of Fatima or another family member, stating that guiding someone to good brings the same reward as doing it.

Q634: What wedding gift did the Prophet (PBUH) give to Hazrat Ali (RA) and Hazrat Fatima (RA) for their household?

A634: A rough mattress filled with palm fibers, a leather water skin, two clay pots, and a hand-mill for grinding grain.

Q635: What spiritual litany did the Prophet (PBUH) teach Fatima (RA) when she asked for a servant to help with household chores?

A635: SubhanAllah (33 times), Alhamdulillah (33 times), and Allahu Akbar (34 times) before sleeping, stating it was better for her than a servant.

Q636: Who was the Prophet's uncle who protected him during childhood and died without accepting Islam despite the Prophet's intense weeping?

A636: Abu Talib.

Q637: Who was the Prophet's uncle who embraced Islam, became a brilliant leader, and whose descendants established a major historical caliphate?

A637: Hazrat Al-Abbas bin Abdul-Muttalib (RA).

Q638: What special prayer did the Prophet (PBUH) make for his young cousin, Abdullah bin Abbas (RA)?

A638: "O Allah, grant him deep understanding of the religion and teach him the interpretation of the Quran."

Q639: What did the Prophet (PBUH) say about loving Hazrat Ali (RA)?

A639: He stated: "None loves Ali except a believer, and none hates Ali except a hypocrite."

Q640: What was the statement made by the Prophet (PBUH) at Ghadir Khumm regarding Hazrat Ali (RA)?

A640: He declared: "Whomever I am his master (Mawla), Ali is his master."

Q641: Who was the stepson of the Prophet (PBUH), raised in his house, whom he taught table manners by saying: “O boy! Say Bismillah, eat with your right hand, and eat from what is in front of you”?

A641: Hazrat Omar bin Abi Salamah (RA).

Q642: Which wife of the Prophet (PBUH) was his closest counselor during difficult situations and was the first to receive tidings of a palace in Paradise made of hollow pearls?

A642: Hazrat Khadija bint Khuwaylid (RA).

Q643: How did the Prophet (PBUH) honor the memory of Khadija (RA) long after her death?

A643: Whenever he slaughtered a sheep, he would cut it into pieces and send them directly to the close friends of Khadija as a gift.

Q644: Who was the Prophet’s paternal aunt, Arwa bint Abdul-Muttalib, and what was her status?

A644: She accepted Islam in Makkah, migrated to Madinah, and used her poetry to support her nephew’s mission.

Q645: Which cousin of the Prophet (PBUH) was known for his extreme generosity, being nicknamed “The Father of the Poor” (Abu al-Masakin) because he fed the hungry daily?

A645: Hazrat Ja’far bin Abi Talib (RA).

Q646: What did the Prophet (PBUH) say regarding the physical appearance of Ja'far bin Abi Talib (RA)?

A646: He told him: "You resemble me both in your physical appearance and in your character."

Q647: Who was the daughter of the Prophet (PBUH) who migrated to Madinah with her husband Hazrat Usman (RA) during the difficult early days?

A647: Hazrat Ruqayyah (RA).

Q648: What was the name of the Prophet's granddaughter, born to Hazrat Fatima (RA), whom he loved dearly and would sometimes carry on his shoulders during voluntary prayers?

A648: Hazrat Umamah bint Abi al-Aas (RA).

Q649: Who was the son-in-law of the Prophet (PBUH), married to his eldest daughter Zainab, who fought at Badr on the side of the pagans but later accepted Islam in honor?

A649: Abu al-Aas bin al-Rabi'.

Q650: What praise did the Prophet (PBUH) give his son-in-law Abu al-Aas bin al-Rabi' regarding honesty?

A650: He said: "He spoke to me and told the truth, and he made promises to me and fulfilled them."

Part 28: Miracles of Food, Nature, and Prophetic Sight (Questions 651–675)

Q651: What miracle occurred regarding food at the house of Hazrat Jabir bin Abdullah (RA) during the digging of the trench at Khandaq?

A651: Jabir slaughtered a single small lamb and prepared a small amount of barley bread for the Prophet alone, but the Prophet blessed it and fed all 1,000 starving soldiers until they were full, leaving the pot completely overflowing.

Q652: What miracle occurred to a bucket of water during the Treaty of Hudaybiyyah when the well ran dry?

A652: The Prophet (PBUH) rinsed his mouth into the bucket and poured it into the well; the well immediately surged with clean water, providing for 1,400 companions.

Q653: What miracle involving tree movements was witnessed by the companion Abdullah bin Umar (RA)?

A653: The Prophet (PBUH) commanded two separate trees to walk across the ground and join together to form a physical screen so he could relieve himself in privacy, after which they walked back to their original spots.

Q654: What did a distressed camel do when it saw the Prophet (PBUH) walk into an orchard in Madinah?

A654: The camel began to weep out loud and ran to lean its head against the Prophet’s shoulder; the Prophet wiped its tears and rebuked the owner for starving and overworking the animal.

Q655: What miracle regarding vision did the Prophet (PBUH) possess during congregational prayers?

A655: He stated: “Straighten your rows, for by Allah, I can see you behind my back just as I see you in front of me.”

Q656: What did a large rock in Makkah do whenever the young Muhammad (PBUH) walked past it before his prophethood?

A656: The Prophet stated: “I know a stone in Makkah which used to greet me with Salam before I was commissioned as a Prophet; I recognize it even now.”

Q657: What miracle involving physical strength occurred when the companions failed to break a massive boulder inside the trench at Khandaq?

A657: The Prophet (PBUH) took the pickaxe and struck the rock; it crumbled into sand on his blow, emitting bright flashes of light that revealed visions of the future conquests of Persia and Rome.

Q658: What miracle involving food multiplication occurred at the home of Hazrat Abu Hurairah (RA) with a small bowl of milk?

A658: The Prophet blessed the bowl and had Abu Hurairah serve all the poor students of the Suffah (around 70 men) one by one; all drank until they were completely full, and the milk remained unexhausted.

Q659: What happened to a dead, dry branch that the Prophet (PBUH) handed to Ukasha bin Mihsan (RA) during the Battle of Badr when Ukasha’s sword snapped?

A659: As soon as Ukasha waved the branch, it miraculously transformed into a long, gleaming, unbreakable steel sword that he used for years.

Q660: What miracle occurred regarding the broken leg of the companion Abdullah bin Atik (RA) after he executed an enemy leader?

A660: The Prophet (PBUH) wiped his blessed hand over the broken leg; Abdullah stated it healed instantly as if it had never been fractured.

Q661: What miracle regarding rapid travel occurred during a crisis in Madinah when the city heard a terrifying loud noise at night?

A661: While the companions were gathering weapons, the Prophet (PBUH) was already riding back alone on an unsaddled horse belonging to Abu Talhah, declaring the city was safe and that the slow horse had run like a vast ocean.

Q662: What miracle involved a small handful of dates brought by the young daughter of Bashir bin Sa'd during Khandaq?

A662: The Prophet spread the small handful of dates onto a cloth; they multiplied continuously until they filled the cloaks of all the workers at the trench.

Q663: What happened to a poisonous snake that entered the cave of Thawr while the Prophet was sleeping on Abu Bakr's lap?

A663: Abu Bakr blocked the snake's hole with his foot and was bitten; his tears woke the Prophet, who applied his saliva to the wound, neutralizing the poison instantly.

Q664: What did the mountains and trees say to the Prophet (PBUH) as he walked through the valleys of Makkah?

A664: The companions stated that no stone or tree met the Prophet except that it

said out loud: “Assalamu Alayka ya Rasulullah” (Peace be upon you, O Messenger of Allah).

Q665: What miracle regarding tracking occurred when the Makkan search party stood directly outside the Cave of Thawr?

A665: By Allah’s command, a spider spun a thick web over the entry and a wild dove laid eggs in a nest, causing the trackers to assume no one had entered for years.

Q666: What miracle occurred when a bedouin demanded the Prophet prove his prophethood by calling a cluster of dates from a high palm tree?

A666: The Prophet called the date cluster; it jumped off the tree, landed in front of him, and then returned to its branch on his command, causing the bedouin to accept Islam.

Q667: What happened to the severe water shortage at the valley of Al-Ji’ranah when the army had nothing for ablution?

A667: The Prophet squeezed a tiny leather container, and water began flowing out from his palms like a continuous river, allowing thousands to perform Wudu.

Q668: What prophetic dream prediction did the Prophet (PBUH) make regarding a female companion named Umm Haram bint Milhan (RA)?

A668: He predicted that she would be among the first Muslims to sail across the green seas like kings on thrones to spread Islam (which came true during the conquest of Cyprus).

Q669: What miracle involving weather occurred when a man stood up in the mosque complaining of drought and dying livestock?

A669: The Prophet raised his hands in prayer; the clear sky instantly filled with dense clouds and it rained heavily for seven consecutive days until the same man begged him to pray for it to stop.

Q670: What did the Prophet (PBUH) do to stop the seven-day continuous rainfall from destroying houses?

A670: He smiled and prayed: “O Allah, around us and not upon us; on the hills, the mountains, and the valleys,” and the clouds split open immediately over Madinah.

Q671: What miracle regarding the preservation of fresh food occurred through a prayer made for Abu Hurairah (RA)?

A671: The Prophet asked Abu Hurairah to spread his cloak, made a prayer over it, and told him to gather it to his chest; Abu Hurairah stated he never forgot a single word of Hadith after that day.

Q672: What miracle involved a small vessel of fat given as a gift by a woman named Umm Malik?

A672: The Prophet blessed it, and her family used it as their primary cooking oil for months without it dropping a single millimeter in volume.

Q673: What did the Prophet (PBUH) predict regarding the ultimate fate of the cruel Persian governor Badhan who ruled Yemen?

A673: He accurately predicted the exact night Badhan's son overthrew and killed him, leading the new administration to accept Islam.

Q674: What miracle occurred to the eyes of Qatadah bin al-Nu'man (RA) when his eyeball was struck out of its socket during the Battle of Uhud?

A674: The Prophet gently pushed the eyeball back into its socket with his hand; Qatadah stated it became his sharpest and most beautiful eye for the rest of his life.

Q675: What miracle occurred to the horse of Jabir bin Abdullah (RA) which was too weak and exhausted to walk during an expedition?

A675: The Prophet gently prodded the horse from behind and made a prayer; the horse became so fast and energetic that Jabir had to struggle to restrain it from overtaking the entire vanguard.

Part 29: Structural Evolution and Urbanization of Madinah (Questions 676–700)

Q676: How many times was the structure of Masjid an-Nabawi expanded during the Prophet's ten years in Madinah?

A676: It was significantly expanded twice to accommodate the rapidly rising population of Muslims.

Q677: Who purchased the additional plots of land surrounding Masjid an-Nabawi to facilitate its major expansion in 7 AH?

A677: Hazrat Usman bin Affan (RA), using his personal wealth.

Q678: What material was used to cover the roof of the original Masjid an-Nabawi to protect worshippers from the sun?

A678: Interwoven layers of date-palm leaves and stalks coated with mud.

Q679: What happened inside the mosque whenever a heavy rainstorm hit Madinah?

A679: The mud roof would leak, and the companions would pray directly on the wet mud and sand, leaving earth marks on their foreheads.

Q680: What was the Prophet's instruction regarding lighting up the mosque at night?

A680: Originally it was dark, but a companion named Tamim al-Dari (RA) brought oil lamps from Syria, prompting the Prophet to pray for him for lighting up the house of Allah.

Q681: What was the name of the designated market space established by the Prophet (PBUH) in Madinah to counter the monopoly of the old markets?

A681: Souq al-Ansar (The Market of Madinah).

Q682: What revolutionary financial rule did the Prophet (PBUH) enforce at the new Market of Madinah?

A682: He abolished all market tax and entry fees, stating: "This is your market; let no tax be levied on it, and let no space be booked permanently."

Q683: How were spaces allocated in the Prophet's market in Madinah?

A683: On a first-come, first-served basis every morning, similar to the allocation of

rows inside a mosque.

Q684: What did the Prophet (PBUH) do to stabilize the city's water infrastructure when the central well (Bir Ruma) was hoarded by an exploitative merchant?

A684: He promised a well in Paradise to anyone who bought it and made it free public property; Hazrat Usman (RA) bought it immediately for the city.

Q685: What was the name of the residential quarters built adjacent to the mosque for the Prophet's wives?

A685: Hujurat (The Apartments).

Q686: What was the physical size and style of the Hujurat apartments?

A686: Small, simple rooms roughly 3 by 4 meters made of unbaked mud-bricks, separated by curtains of camel hair.

Q687: What was the Prophet's policy regarding the height and luxury of public housing in Madinah?

A687: He discouraged excessive height and competitive consumerism in housing, advising simple, functional, and sturdy construction.

Q688: How did the Prophet (PBUH) handle the zoning and distribution of residential lands among migrating tribes?

A688: He allocated specific sectors (Aqtia'at) to incoming tribes like Banu Sulaym and Banu Muzaynah to build cohesive neighborhoods.

Q689: What was the name of the natural volcanic stone fields that protected the eastern and western flanks of Madinah from military invasions?

A689: Al-Harrah (The Volcanic Plains).

Q690: What urban planning directive did the Prophet (PBUH) issue regarding the minimum width of public roads?

A690: He ordered that if citizens disputed over the width of a main public thoroughfare, it must be fixed at a minimum of seven cubits wide (around 3.5 meters) to allow two loaded camels to pass each other.

Q691: What was the name of the central graveyard established by the Prophet (PBUH) for his companions in Madinah?

A691: Baqi al-Gharqad (The Jannat al-Baqi cemetery).

Q692: Who was the very first companion among the Muhajirun to pass away and be buried in Jannat al-Baqi?

A692: Hazrat Uthman bin Maz'oon (RA).

Q693: What did the Prophet (PBUH) place physically at the head of Uthman bin Maz'oon's grave to identify it?

A693: A large stone that he carried himself, stating: "I am marking the grave of my brother so I can bury future family members near him."

Q694: How did the Prophet (PBUH) manage the waste disposal and sanitation infrastructure of Madinah?

A694: He designated specific remote disposal sectors outside the residential perimeter and mandated daily waste removal.

Q695: What was the name of the valley pasture near Madinah that the Prophet (PBUH) protected as a state environmental reserve (Hima) where tree cutting was restricted?

A695: The Reserve of Naqi' (Hima al-Naqi').

Q696: What was the maximum capacity of livestock that the environmental reserve of Naqi' could sustain for state defense horses?

A696: Up to ten thousand cavalry horses and state charity camels.

Q697: In which year did the Prophet (PBUH) order a formal written census of the entire Muslim population of Madinah?

A697: Sometime around 1-2 AH, right after establishing the state infrastructure.

Q698: How many total men were registered in the first written census of Madinah as recorded by the companion Hudhayfah (RA)?

A698: Approximately 1,500 men who had openly declared their commitment to Islam.

Q699: What structural change did the Prophet (PBUH) implement regarding the construction of home bathrooms (WCs) in Madinah?

699: He directed that they be built so that a person using them does not face or turn their back directly toward the Qiblah (Makkah).

Q700: What was the ultimate administrative motto of the Prophet (PBUH) that transformed Madinah from a divided town into a world capital?

A700: “None of you truly believes until he loves for his brother what he loves for himself.”

We have now successfully reached the **700-question milestone**, completing 70% of your request. I am fully prepared to continue and move straight into **Questions 701–800**, moving towards your grand target database. This next batch can detail his international policies, interactions with individual delegations, descriptions of his daily prayer routine, and deeper aspects of his strategic treaties.

Here is the eighth installment, containing questions and answers 701–800. This section expands into the structural details of the Prophet’s (PBUH) daily routine, his deep spiritual habits, the distinct qualities of his leadership, and key interactions that consolidated the early Islamic community.

Part 30: Daily Life, Spiritual Habits, and Routine (Questions 701–725)

Q701: How did the Prophet (PBUH) typically structure his time during a standard day?

A701: He divided his day into three parts: one part for Allah (worship), one part for his family, and one part for himself and public administration.

Q702: At what time of the night did the Prophet (PBUH) usually wake up for the night prayer (Tahajjud)?

A702: He would wake up during the final third of the night, when the world was quietest.

Q703: What was the first thing the Prophet (PBUH) did immediately upon waking up?

A703: He would use the Miswak to clean his teeth, wipe the sleep from his face, and look at the sky while reciting the final verses of Surah Ali ‘Imran.

Q704: How did the Prophet (PBUH) pray his night prayers in terms of length and quality?

A704: He prayed with absolute calm, standing for so long in deep recitation that his feet would frequently swell and crack.

Q705: What did the Prophet (PBUH) reply when Hazrat Aisha (RA) asked why he exerted himself so much when Allah had already forgiven him?

A705: He replied: “Should I not then be a grateful servant?”

Q706: What was his routine immediately after completing the congregational Fajr (dawn) prayer?

A706: He would remain cross-legged in his place facing the congregation, engaging in dhikr (remembrance) and supplication until the sun rose completely.

Q707: What communal activity did the Prophet (PBUH) host right after the sunrise dhikr?

A707: He would turn to his companions, ask if anyone had seen a dream the previous night so he could interpret it, or share his own dreams and wisdom.

Q708: How did the Prophet (PBUH) handle his morning routine regarding his family?

A708: He would visit each of his wives in their respective apartments, check on their well-being, and assist them with household chores.

Q709: What voluntary mid-morning prayer did the Prophet (PBUH) regularly perform and recommend?

A709: Salat al-Duha (the Ishraq/Forenoon prayer), which can be prayed from after sunrise until shortly before the sun reaches its zenith.

Q710: How did the Prophet (PBUH) behave around the house when he was with his family?

A710: He was exceptionally gentle and normal; he would patch his own sandals, sew his clothes, milk his goats, and serve himself.

Q711: Did the Prophet (PBUH) ever complain about food that was served to him?

A711: No. He never found fault with food; if he liked it, he ate it, and if he disliked it, he simply left it without saying a word.

Q712: What was the Prophet's short afternoon habit to maintain energy for the night prayer?

A712: Qailulah, a brief mid-day or afternoon siesta/nap.

Q713: Where did the Prophet (PBUH) conduct his primary state meetings and receive foreign ambassadors?

A713: In the open courtyard of Masjid an-Nabawi, sitting on a simple mat without any complex royal protocol.

Q714: How did the Prophet (PBUH) walk in public?

A714: He walked briskly and with purpose, leaning forward slightly as if he were walking down a gentle slope, never showing laziness.

Q715: How did the Prophet (PBUH) turn toward someone who called him from behind?

A715: He would turn his entire body toward them out of respect, rather than just glancing over his shoulder.

Q716: What was the Prophet's policy on handshakes?

A716: When he shook someone's hand, he would never be the first to pull his hand away; he would hold it until the other person released it.

Q717: How did the Prophet (PBUH) laughter look like?

A717: His typical laughter was a broad, beautiful smile; he rarely laughed out loud, but when he did, his molar teeth would occasionally show.

Q718: What color clothes did the Prophet (PBUH) prefer the most?

A718: White, stating that it is the cleanest and best color for living people to wear and for wrapping the deceased (shroud).

Q719: What personal grooming habit did the Prophet (PBUH) love and practice constantly?

A719: The use of perfume and fragrance (such as musk and amber), ensuring he always smelled pleasant.

Q720: How frequently did the Prophet (PBUH) seek forgiveness from Allah despite his sinless status?

A720: He stated that he repented and asked Allah for forgiveness more than seventy (and in some narrations, a hundred) times a day.

Q721: What was the Prophet's posture when sitting in a gathering?

A721: He often sat in a posture called *Ihtiba* (sitting on the ground with his knees drawn up toward his chest, holding them with his hands or a cloth strip).

Q722: What did the Prophet (PBUH) do before going to sleep at night?

A722: He would dust his bed, cup his hands together, blow into them, recite Surah Al-Ikhlas, Surah Al-Falaq, and Surah An-Nas, and rub his hands over his entire body three times.

Q723: Did the Prophet (PBUH) ever retain surplus wealth or money overnight in his house?

A723: No. If any gold or charity money remained at the end of the day, he would not sleep until he had successfully distributed it to the poor.

Q724: What was the Prophet's routine regarding traveling for trade or expeditions?

A724: He preferred to start his journeys early in the morning, specifically on Thursdays if possible, praying for blessings in the early morning hours.

Q725: How did the Prophet (PBUH) close any social gathering or meeting to expiate minor shortcomings?

A725: He would recite the supplication: *"Subhanaka Allahumma wa bihamdika, ashhadu alla ilaha illa Anta, astaghfiruka wa atubu ilayk"* (Glory and praise be to You, O Allah, I bear witness that there is no god but You, I seek Your forgiveness and repent to You).

Part 31: Tactical Diplomacy and Strategic Management (Questions 726–750)

Q726: What was the name of the special treaty designed by the Prophet (PBUH) to integrate the various pagan Arab clans of Madinah before they accepted Islam?

A726: The general clauses of the Constitution of Madinah, which granted civil and safety rights to all inhabitants regardless of faith.

Q727: How did the Prophet (PBUH) neutralize the threat of the pagan Banu Ghatafan tribe during the siege of Khandaq?

A727: He attempted a diplomatic negotiation, offering them one-third of Madinah's date harvest if they broke away from the alliance, though the Ansar later preferred to rely on defensive strength.

Q728: Who was Nu'aym bin Mas'ud (RA), and what brilliant psychological role did he play at Khandaq?

A728: He was a tribal leader who secretly accepted Islam mid-siege. The Prophet

told him: “War is deception,” so Nu’aym went to both the Quraysh and the Jewish Banu Qurayzah, cleverly planting mutual distrust to break their alliance.

Q729: What was the strategic significance of the Expedition of Al-Abwa (Waddan) in the 2nd year of Hijrah?

A729: It was the first expedition the Prophet led personally, aimed at exploring the geography around Madinah and establishing local non-aggression pacts.

Q730: Which major caravan route did the Prophet (PBUH) cut off to financially pressure the Quraysh elite?

A730: The vital trade highway running parallel to the Red Sea coast leading to the markets of Syria and Gaza.

Q731: How did the Prophet (PBUH) manage communication and messages securely during times of war?

A731: He utilized coded language and secret routes, often marching in the exact opposite direction of his actual target until the final night to confuse spies.

Q732: What did the Prophet (PBUH) do to maintain high morale among his troops while digging the trench at Khandaq?

A732: He worked side-by-side with them, lifting heavy dirt, singing encouraging poetry alongside them, and matching their hunger by tying two stones to his stomach.

Q733: How did the Prophet (PBUH) treat the corpses of the fallen Quraysh leaders after the Battle of Badr?

A733: He ordered them to be buried properly in a single large dry well (Qalib Badr), refusing to leave human bodies exposed to scavengers.

Q734: What did the Prophet (PBUH) say to the deceased enemy leaders inside the well of Badr?

A734: He called them by their names and asked: “Have you found what your Lord promised you to be true? For we have found what our Lord promised us to be true.”

Q735: What did Hazrat Umar (RA) say when he saw the Prophet speaking to the dead bodies at Badr, and what was the response?

A735: Umar asked, “O Messenger of Allah, are you speaking to bodies that have no souls?” The Prophet replied, “You do not hear what I am saying any better than they do, but they cannot reply.”

Q736: What strategic treaty did the Prophet (PBUH) sign with the Banu Mudlij tribe during the early Madinan era?

A736: A peace pact ensuring neutrality along the western trade routes, preventing them from supporting Quraysh incursions.

Q737: How did the Prophet (PBUH) handle the massive psychological blow of the tragedy of Raji’ and Bi’r Ma’ona?

A737: He remained resilient but initiated *Qunut al-Nazila*—a special supplication recited aloud in the daily prayers for one full month, invoking justice upon the treacherous tribes.

Q738: What was the Prophet's response to the unconditional surrender of the Banu Thaqif tribe of Ta'if in 9 AH?

A738: He accepted their conversion, waived their initial fears of immediate military taxes, and predicted that once faith entered their hearts, they would willingly fast, pray, and pay Zakat.

Q739: How did the Prophet (PBUH) demonstrate strategic patience at the Treaty of Hudaybiyyah?

A739: He agreed to all the immediate, humiliating terms of the pagan negotiators because he saw that long-term peace would allow people to interact freely and discover the beauty of Islam.

Q740: How many people accepted Islam during the two years of peace after Hudaybiyyah compared to the previous 19 years?

A740: Far more people accepted Islam during those two years of peace than in the entire prior history of Islam, proving the Prophet's diplomatic foresight.

Q741: What did the Prophet (PBUH) do to ensure security in Makkah immediately after the Conquest?

A741: He banned all weapons within the city limits and placed strict patrols to prevent any rogue instances of looting or personal revenge.

Q742: Which close companion did the Prophet (PBUH) choose to stay behind with him in Makkah for a few weeks to organize the new educational structure?

A742: Hazrat Mu'adh bin Jabal (RA), who taught the new Makkan converts the Quran and theology.

Q743: How did the Prophet (PBUH) manage the distribution of lands left vacant by exiled hostile tribes like the Banu Nadir?

A743: He distributed them primarily among the poor Muhajirun (emigrants) to help them achieve financial independence, balancing the economy of Madinah.

Q744: What did the Prophet (PBUH) do to maintain ties with regional Christian Arab tribes like the Banu Taghlib?

A744: He sent them diplomatic assurances guaranteeing their right to practice Christianity, provided they remained loyal citizens of the state.

Q745: What did the Prophet (PBUH) order regarding the protection of natural vegetation during military marches?

A745: He explicitly ordered his soldiers never to cut down fruit-bearing trees, burn crops, or destroy agriculture in enemy territory.

Q746: What was the Prophet's military law regarding the safety of non-combatants during war?

A746: He strictly prohibited the killing of women, children, the elderly, monks in their monasteries, and unarmed laborers.

Q747: How did the Prophet (PBUH) utilize local geographic experts during the Hijrah?

A747: He hired Abdullah bin Uraiqit, a highly skilled non-Muslim desert navigator, to guide him through secret, unconventional paths to Madinah.

Q748: What was the name of the Prophet's official representative sent to Makkah to initiate negotiations right before the Treaty of Hudaybiyyah?

A748: Hazrat Usman bin Affan (RA).

Q749: Why did the rumor spread at Hudaybiyyah that Hazrat Usman (RA) had been murdered by the Quraysh?

A749: Because the Quraysh detained him inside Makkah for an unusually long time to debate their terms, delaying his return.

Q750: What did the Prophet (PBUH) do with his own hands to represent Hazrat Usman (RA) during the historic Pledge of the Tree (Bay'at ar-Ridwan)?

A750: He placed his right hand over his left hand, declaring: "This hand is on behalf of Usman," cementing Usman's immense honor.

Part 32: Key Interactive Moments with Companions (Questions 751–775)

Q751: What did the Prophet (PBUH) say to Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA) regarding his unmatched companionship?

A751: He said: "If I were to take a Khalil (an ultimate bosom friend) from this earth, I would have taken Abu Bakr; but he is my brother and companion in faith."

Q752: What special nickname did the Prophet (PBUH) give to Hazrat Khalid bin al-Walid (RA) to honor his tactical shift at Mu'tah?

A752: Saifullah—The Sword of Allah.

Q753: How did the Prophet (PBUH) console the companion Hazrat Jabir bin Abdullah (RA) when his father was martyred at Uhud, leaving behind massive debts and many daughters?

A753: He told him: "Should I not inform you that Allah has never spoken to anyone except from behind a veil, but He spoke to your father directly, face-to-face?"

Q754: What did Allah say to Jabir's father (Abdullah bin Amr) in the afterlife as narrated by the Prophet?

A754: Allah said: "O My servant, ask Me of anything and I shall give it to you." He replied: "O Lord, send me back to earth so I can be martyred for You a second time."

Q755: Which young companion was praised by the Prophet (PBUH) for his beautiful voice, being told: "You have been given one of the musical pipes of the family of Prophet Dawud (David)"?

A755: Hazrat Abu Musa al-Ash'ari (RA).

Q756: How did the Prophet (PBUH) interact with the poor companion Julaybib (RA), who was socially marginalized due to his physical appearance?

A756: The Prophet personally arranged his marriage to a noble family, and when

Julaybib was martyred in a battle, the Prophet held his body and said twice: “He is from me, and I am from him.”

Q757: What did the Prophet (PBUH) say to Hazrat Umar bin Al-Khattab (RA) that highlighted Umar’s spiritual strength against evil?

A757: He said: “By Him in Whose Hand is my soul, whenever Satan sees you walking down a path, he immediately takes a completely different path.”

Q758: Who was the companion that the Prophet (PBUH) called “The Most Trustworthy Man of this Nation”?

A758: Hazrat Abu Ubaidah bin al-Jarrah (RA).

Q759: What did the Prophet (PBUH) say to comfort his aunt Hazrat Safiyyah (RA) when she was weeping over the mutilated body of her brother Hamzah?

A759: He comforted her with patience and informed her that Hamzah’s name was already written in the highest heavens as the “Lion of Allah.”

Q760: Which companion was so sensitive to the Prophet’s comfort that he spent the night standing guard outside the Prophet’s tent during the Tabuk expedition without being asked?

A760: Hazrat Abbad bin Bishr (RA).

Q761: What unique prayer did the Prophet (PBUH) make for the longevity and wealth of his personal servant, Hazrat Anas bin Malik (RA)?

A761: “O Allah, increase his wealth and his children, and bless him in whatever You bestow upon him.” (Anas lived past 100 with a massive lineage).

Q762: Who was the companion that the Prophet (PBUH) described as: "A man walking on the earth who has already fulfilled his vow of martyrdom"?

A762: Hazrat Talhah bin Ubaidullah (RA), who sustained over 70 wounds protecting the Prophet at Uhud.

Q763: What did the Prophet (PBUH) do to help the companion Hazrat Salman al-Farsi (RA) buy his freedom from his strict slave master?

A763: The Prophet personally planted most of the 300 date-palm saplings required for Salman's ransom with his own hands, and all of them miraculously survived and grew.

Q764: Which companion was known as the "Possessor of the Two Wings" (Dhu al-Janahayn) in Paradise?

A764: Hazrat Ja'far bin Abi Talib (RA).

Q765: What did the Prophet (PBUH) say regarding the deep spiritual modesty of Hazrat Usman bin Affan (RA)?

A765: He said: "Should I not feel shy before a man before whom even the angels feel shy?"

Q766: How did the Prophet (PBUH) praise the legal expertise of Hazrat Mu'adh bin Jabal (RA)?

A766: He stated: "The most knowledgeable of my nation regarding the lawful (Halal) and the prohibited (Haram) is Mu'adh bin Jabal."

Q767: Which companion was designated by the Prophet (PBUH) as the leader of the poor Muhajirun on the Day of Judgment?

A767: Hazrat Abu Dharr al-Ghifari (RA).

Q768: What unique quality did the Prophet (PBUH) praise in Abu Dharr al-Ghifari (RA)?

A768: He said: “The sky has not shaded, nor has the earth carried, anyone more truthful in speech than Abu Dharr.”

Q769: Who was the companion that the Prophet (PBUH) called “The Sweetheart of the Messenger of Allah”?

A769: Hazrat Usama bin Zayd (RA).

Q770: What did the Prophet (PBUH) do when the companion Suhaib al-Rumi (RA) arrived in Madinah after losing all his money to the Quraysh?

A770: The Prophet smiled warmly and repeated twice: “A profitable trade, O Abu Yahya! A profitable trade!”

Q771: Which female companion did the Prophet (PBUH) call “my mother after my biological mother”?

A771: Hazrat Umm Ayman (Barakah) (RA), who cared for him throughout his childhood.

Q772: What did the Prophet (PBUH) say to encourage the companion Hazrat Bilal bin Rabah (RA) right before the prayers?

A772: He would say: “O Bilal, give us comfort through it (the prayer)!”

Q773: What did the Prophet (PBUH) tell Bilal (RA) regarding a sound he heard during his miraculous night ascension (Mi'raj)?

A773: He said: "O Bilal, I heard the sound of your footsteps ahead of me in Paradise. Tell me of the most hopeful deed you do." (Bilal replied it was praying voluntary units after every Wudu).

Q774: Which companion was praised by the Prophet (PBUH) for his absolute mastery of Quranic recitation, being told: "Read the Quran exactly as it was revealed"?

A774: Hazrat Abdullah bin Mas'ud (RA).

Q775: What happened when the Prophet (PBUH) asked Abdullah bin Mas'ud (RA) to recite the Quran to him?

A775: Ibn Mas'ud asked, "Should I recite it to you when it was revealed to you?" The Prophet replied, "I love to hear it from someone else." The Prophet wept as he listened to Surah An-Nisa.

Part 33: Broader Historical Context and Foundations (Questions 776–800)

Q776: What was the primary language spoken by the Prophet (PBUH) and his tribe?

A776: Classical Arabic (specifically the dialect of the Quraysh).

Q777: What is the significance of the "Year of the Elephant" in the Seerah?

A777: It is the year the African ruler Abraha marched to destroy the Kaaba with an

army of elephants, which was miraculously crushed by flocks of birds, marking the exact year of the Prophet's birth.

Q778: How many times is the explicit name "Muhammad" mentioned across the entire text of the Holy Quran?

A778: Four times.

Q779: Under what other prophetic name is the Prophet (PBUH) mentioned once in the Quran (in Surah As-Saff)?

A779: Ahmad.

Q780: What was the name of the historical international fair and poetry festival held near Makkah that the young Prophet attended?

A780: The Fair of Ukaz (Souq Ukaz).

Q781: What was the name of the bitter tribal war that broke out in Makkah during the Prophet's youth, where he helped his uncles by gathering stray arrows?

A781: The Fijar War (The Sacrilegious War).

Q782: Why was that youth war called the "Fijar War"?

A782: Because the fighting violated the absolute sanctity of the sacred months, shock-inducing to the Arab society.

Q783: For how long did the Prophet's grandfather, Abdul-Muttalib, look after him?

A783: For two years (from age six to age eight).

Q784: What did the Prophet's uncle Abu Talib do for work?

A784: He was a merchant and caravan trader.

Q785: What was the name of Hazrat Khadija's (RA) employee who accompanied the young Muhammad (PBUH) on his commercial trip to Syria?

A785: Maysarah.

Q786: What did Maysarah report to Khadija (RA) regarding Muhammad's character and honesty after returning from Syria?

A786: He reported his brilliant trade skills, absolute integrity, and the miraculous events like clouds shading him during the hot journey.

Q787: Who was Waraqah bin Nawfal, and what was his role when the first revelation came?

A787: He was Khadija's elderly cousin, a Christian scholar well-versed in ancient scriptures, who verified that the visitor in the cave was the same Angel of Revelation who came to Moses.

Q788: What did Waraqah bin Nawfal predict about the Prophet's future that saddened the Prophet?

A788: He predicted that the Prophet's own people would eventually turn against him and expel him from Makkah.

Q789: What was the "Fatrah al-Wahy" in the Seerah?

A789: The temporary pause or interruption in divine revelation that occurred shortly after the very first interaction in the cave, lasting for several months to ease the Prophet's initial anxiety.

Q790: Which Surah was revealed to end the temporary pause in revelation, commanding the Prophet to stand and warn?

A790: Surah Al-Muddaththir (*"O you enveloped in garments! Arise and warn..."*).

Q791: Who was the cruel uncle of the Prophet (PBUH) who became his fiercest opponent from the very start of public preaching?

A791: Abu Lahab (Abdul Uzza).

Q792: What did the Quraysh offer Abu Talib to exchange for Muhammad (PBUH) so they could execute him?

A792: They offered him Amarah bin al-Walid, the most handsome and intelligent youth of Makkah, to adopt as a son in exchange for surrendering Muhammad. Abu Talib completely refused.

Q793: What was the name of the valley where the Muslims first hid to pray in secret during the early years?

A793: The mountain glens and valleys around Makkah.

Q794: Who was the companion whose ears were cut off during severe torture by the Quraysh, prompting the Prophet to assure him of high status?

A794: Hazrat Ammar bin Yasir (RA).

Q795: How many Muslims migrated in the very first batch to Abyssinia to escape persecution?

A795: Twelve men and four women (including Hazrat Usman and the Prophet's daughter Ruqayyah).

Q796: What unique miracle occurred when the Prophet (PBUH) recited Surah An-Najm publicly next to the Kaaba?

A796: The recitation was so moving that when he reached the final verse of prostration (Sujud), all the gathered Muslims and pagan chiefs fell to the ground in prostration together out of pure awe.

Q797: What historical lie did the pagans spread to explain why they prostrated during that recitation?

A797: They claimed that the Prophet had praised their idols, trying to cover up their moment of spiritual vulnerability.

Q798: What did the Prophet (PBUH) say to the people of Ta'if when he entered their city?

A798: He stayed for ten days, meeting their chieftains one by one, politely inviting them to worship Allah alone and abandon idol worship.

Q799: What was the name of the place where the Prophet (PBUH) stopped to pray on his return journey from Ta'if, where a group of Jinn listened to his Quranic recitation?

A799: The Valley of Nakhlah.

Q800: What is the theological concept of "Khatam an-Nubuwwah"?

A800: The absolute finality of Prophethood, establishing that Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) is the final messenger sent by Allah to humanity, and no prophet or messenger will ever succeed him.

We have successfully reached the **800-question milestone**, completing 80% of your targeted collection. I am fully prepared to continue and move straight into **Questions 801–900**. This upcoming section can explore the deep administrative details of his governance, specific legal issues settled in the city courts, interactions during international migrations, and the legacy of his character.

Here is the ninth installment, containing questions and answers 801–900. This section covers the deeper operational aspects of the Madinan state, specific legislative rulings, cross-cultural interactions, and foundational details of the Prophet's (PBUH) lifestyle and guidance.

Part 34: State Operations, Legislation, and Treaties (Questions 801–825)

Q801: How did the Prophet (PBUH) systematically handle communication with rural or nomadic tribes who could not read?

A801: He dispatched literate companions as teachers (Qurra) to live among them, memorize his verbal decrees, and recite new Quranic revelations to them.

Q802: What was the Prophet's legal ruling regarding the status of a missing person's property in the community?

A802: He ruled that a missing person's wealth must be frozen and safely preserved until their death is legally confirmed or they return, preventing arbitrary seizure.

Q803: What administrative protocol did the Prophet (PBUH) use to register state-owned properties or lands?

A803: He issued official written deeds or land grants (*Iqta*) stamped with his prophetic silver ring seal to define legal ownership boundaries.

Q804: What was the name of the special non-aggression pact the Prophet (PBUH) signed with the Banu Ghifar tribe early on?

A804: The Treaty of Ghifar, which secured safe passage for Muslims near the Red Sea coast.

Q805: How did the Prophet (PBUH) regulate consumer measurements in the markets of Madinah?

A805: He standardized the weights and measures based on the local systems, declaring: "The weight is the weight of Makkah, and the measure is the measure of Madinah."

Q806: What structural mandate did the Prophet (PBUH) lay down regarding the construction of neighborhood mosques?

A806: He ordered that every local clan build its own neighborhood mosque (*Masjid al-Hayy*) and keep it clean and well-perfumed.

Q807: How did the Prophet (PBUH) settle water-sharing disputes among farmers along public agricultural canals?

A807: He established a landmark water law: an upstream farmer may hold water only until it reaches ankle height, after which it must be released to the downstream farmer.

Q808: Who was the companion sent by the Prophet (PBUH) to Yemen as a judge specifically skilled in handling complex multi-party disputes?

A808: Hazrat Ali bin Abi Talib (RA).

Q809: What legal guideline did the Prophet (PBUH) institute regarding accidental or unintentional manslaughter?

A809: He instituted *Diyyah* (blood money) consisting of one hundred camels to be paid to the victim's family to prevent retaliatory tribal blood feuds.

Q810: How did the Prophet (PBUH) regulate animal slaughter to guarantee humane practices?

A810: He mandated that blades must be sharpened out of the animal's sight and that the animal must be handled gently, stating: "Allah has prescribed excellence (*Ihsan*) in everything."

Q811: In which year of Hijrah did the Prophet (PBUH) finalize the legal prohibition of eating the meat of domesticated donkeys?

A811: 7 AH, during the Battle of Khaybar.

Q812: What type of meat did the Prophet (PBUH) explicitly make lawful during that same Khaybar decree?

A812: Horse meat.

Q813: How did the Prophet (PBUH) resolve inheritance disputes when a deceased person left no legal heirs?

A813: He directed that their wealth be transferred directly to the public treasury (*Bayt al-Mal*) to benefit the poor, widows, and orphans.

Q814: What was the Prophet's stance on price controls during times of natural inflation or market shortages?

A814: He refused to set fixed prices, stating that Allah is the One who fixes prices and expands provisions, and he did not want to meet Allah having oppressed anyone in property.

Q815: What did the Prophet (PBUH) mandate regarding the safety of public highways and roads?

A815: He declared that anyone who blocks a path, restricts space, or harms a traveler has invalidated the reward of their struggle (*Jihad*).

Q816: What legal penalty did the Prophet (PBUH) enforce for public slander or defamation of character?

A816: He enforced the Quranic penalty of eighty lashes (*Hadd al-Qadhf*) for anyone who accuses an innocent person without bringing four eyewitnesses.

Q817: How did the Prophet (PBUH) handle cases where a person claimed to have accepted Islam under physical duress or threats?

A817: He accepted their declaration at face value, leaving their hidden intentions to Allah and emphasizing: “We judge by what is apparent.”

Q818: What administrative step did the Prophet (PBUH) take to coordinate defense efforts during crisis periods?

A818: He established a formal military registration system (*Diwan*) to track available able-bodied men for rapid deployment.

Q819: What did the Prophet (PBUH) mandate regarding the rights of travelers to hospitality?

A819: He stated that a guest has a right to full hospitality for one day and night, and general hosting up to three days, after which it counts as voluntary charity.

Q820: How did the Prophet (PBUH) reform the pre-Islamic custom of adoption regarding legal naming?

A820: He abolished the erasure of biological identity, ordering that adopted children must be called by their biological fathers’ names to preserve true lineage lines.

Q821: What was the name of the Prophet’s adopted son who had his name restored to Zayd bin Harithah based on this law?

A821: Hazrat Zayd bin Harithah (RA) (previously known as Zayd bin Muhammad).

Q822: What tax exemption did the Prophet (PBUH) grant to poor and laboring classes within the state?

A822: He exempted them from asset taxes if their net savings fell below the minimum taxable threshold (*Nisab*).

Q823: How did the Prophet (PBUH) handle international trade agreements with non-Muslim merchants visiting Madinah?

A823: He guaranteed them full commercial safety and protected them from arbitrary tariffs, encouraging open cross-border commerce.

Q824: What was the Prophet's explicit policy regarding the destruction of religious shrines belonging to peaceful neutral tribes?

A824: He strictly forbade altering or destroying them, maintaining complete peace as long as the tribes did not enter into active military alliances against Madinah.

Q825: What was the foundational principle the Prophet (PBUH) laid down to prevent legal corruption among state officials?

A825: He cursed both the person who offers a bribe and the person who accepts it in legal or administrative matters.

Part 35: Inter-Faith Relations and Cross-Cultural Encounters (Questions 826–850)

Q826: How did the Prophet (PBUH) respond when a funeral procession for a Jewish citizen passed by him in Madinah?

A826: He stood up out of respect for the deceased human being.

Q827: What did the Prophet (PBUH) say when a companion wondered why he stood up for a non-Muslim's funeral?

A827: He replied with profound human empathy: "Is it not a human soul?"

Q828: What was the Prophet's attitude toward purchasing goods or entering into commercial contracts with Jewish merchants in Madinah?

A828: He engaged with them frequently and fairly, routinely purchasing grain, food, and supplies for his family on credit.

Q829: Who was Mukhayriq, and what was his unique role during the Battle of Uhud?

A829: He was a wealthy Jewish scholar of Madinah who fought alongside the Muslims at Uhud to honor the defense pact. Before dying in battle, he willed his entire vast estate of seven orchards to the Prophet (PBUH).

Q830: What did the Prophet (PBUH) say about Mukhayriq after his death at Uhud?

A830: He honored his loyalty, stating: "Mukhayriq was the best of the Jews."

Q831: How did the Prophet (PBUH) use the property willed to him by Mukhayriq?

A831: He turned all seven orchards into a permanent public trust (*Waqf*) to feed the poor and needy of Madinah.

Q832: What did the Prophet (PBUH) say about the ultimate reward of a person from the People of the Book (Jews/Christians) who accepts Islam?

A832: He stated that they will receive a double reward from Allah: one for believing in their original prophet and one for believing in Muhammad.

Q833: How did the Prophet (PBUH) handle theological debates with non-Muslim groups?

A833: He followed the Quranic instruction to debate them in the gentlest, most logical manner, focusing on the shared worship of Abraham's God.

Q834: Who was Salman al-Farsi (RA) before his conversion, and what religious backgrounds did he come from?

A834: He was originally a devout Zoroastrian fire-priest from Persia who later converted to Christianity, traveling for years seeking the final prophet.

Q835: What cross-cultural military strategy did Salman al-Farsi (RA) introduce that was entirely new to Arabian warfare?

A835: The digging of a defensive trench, which was a standard military strategy used in ancient Persia.

Q836: How did the Prophet (PBUH) resolve the friendly dispute between the Muhajirun and Ansar over who could claim Salman al-Farsi (RA) as their own?

A836: He elevated Salman's status by declaring: "Salman is one of us, a member of my household (*Ahl al-Bayt*)."

Q837: Who was Fayruz al-Daylami (RA), and what was his cultural background?

A837: He was a Muslim commander of Persian descent living in Yemen who helped defeat the false prophet Al-Aswad al-Ansi.

Q838: What praise did the Prophet (PBUH) give Fayruz al-Daylami (RA) when news of his victory reached Madinah?

A838: He said: “Al-Aswad al-Ansi has been killed by a blessed man from a blessed household… Fayruz has succeeded.”

Q839: How did the Prophet (PBUH) respond to the letter sent by the Christian King of Oman, Jaifar, accepting Islam?

A839: He sent a warm reply confirming Jaifar’s leadership and allowed him to keep his authority over his people.

Q840: What was the Prophet’s attitude toward the cultural and linguistic diversity of his global companions?

A840: He welcomed it as a sign of Allah’s creation, never forcing non-Arabs to abandon their cultural clothing or names as long as they complied with Islamic morals.

Q841: Who was Zaid bin Thabit (RA) writing letters to on behalf of the Prophet (PBUH) using his specialized language training?

A841: He handled diplomatic correspondence with Jewish tribes, Syrian courts, and regional governors in Hebrew and Syriac.

Q842: What did the Prophet (PBUH) say regarding the safety of foreign diplomats or envoys visiting Madinah?

A842: He upheld absolute diplomatic immunity, famously telling two provocative envoys from Musaylimah: “Were it not that envoys are never killed, I would have had you executed for treason.”

Q843: How did the Prophet (PBUH) respond when a Christian delegation asked for a space to discuss faith in private?

A843: He allocated them a secure, quiet area inside Masjid an-Nabawi and ensured they were served high-quality hospitality throughout their stay.

Q844: What did the Prophet (PBUH) explicitly warn against regarding the mistreatment of non-Muslim contract citizens (*Mu’ahid*)?

A844: “Whoever oppresses a contract citizen, diminishes his rights, burdens him beyond capacity, or takes something from him without his consent, I will be his accuser on the Day of Resurrection.”

Q845: What did the Prophet (PBUH) say about the scent of Paradise for someone who unjustly kills a protected non-Muslim citizen?

A845: He warned: “Whoever kills a contract citizen will not smell the fragrance of Paradise, even though its fragrance can be detected from a distance of forty years.”

Q846: How did the Prophet (PBUH) demonstrate respect for biblical history during his travels?

A846: Whenever he passed by historical landmarks associated with ancient prophets like Abraham, Moses, or Jesus, he would relate their struggles to his companions with immense reverence.

Q847: Who was the ruler of Ethiopia, King Negus, whose funeral prayer was uniquely led by the Prophet (PBUH) in Madinah?

A847: Ashama ibn Abjar, the righteous Christian king who had protected the early Muslim refugees.

Q848: What was unique about the funeral prayer performed for King Negus?

A848: It was the first time the Prophet (PBUH) performed *Salat al-Gha'ib* (the funeral prayer in absentia) for a deceased person who passed away in a distant land.

Q849: How did the companions react when the Prophet (PBUH) told them to stand and pray for King Negus?

A849: They lined up in rows in the open prayer ground, and the Prophet declared: "Today a righteous brother of yours has passed away in Abyssinia."

Q850: What did the Prophet's global community of companions symbolize regarding the scope of his mission?

A850: It represented the universal nature of Islam, uniting Bilal from Africa, Suhaib from Rome, Salman from Persia, and the tribes of Arabia into one single brotherhood.

Part 36: Nuances of Prophetic Lifestyle and Personal Etiquette (Questions 851–875)

Q851: How did the Prophet (PBUH) respond when someone stepped on his foot or accidentally hurt him in a crowded public space?
A851: He would remain patient, smile to ease the person's embarrassment, and avoid showing any sign of irritation.

Q852: What was the Prophet's attitude toward receiving praise or excessive flattery from his companions?
A852: He strictly discouraged it, warning them: "Do not praise me excessively as the Christians praised the son of Mary. I am only a servant of Allah, so call me the servant of Allah and His Messenger."

Q853: How did the Prophet (PBUH) maintain personal fitness and physical agility during his middle and late years?
A853: He walked briskly, ate exceptionally light meals, maintained a high-activity lifestyle, and engaged in regular horse riding and marching.

Q854: What did the Prophet (PBUH) do when a person trembled with fear and nervousness upon meeting him for the first time?
A854: He calmed them down gently, saying: "Be at ease! I am not a king. I am only the son of a woman from the Quraysh who used to eat dried meat."

Q855: What was the Prophet's routine habit regarding personal grooming and shaving?

A855: He trimmed his mustache, kept his beard full and well-groomed, clipped his nails regularly, and paid close attention to personal cleanliness.

Q856: How did the Prophet (PBUH) maintain his hair?

A856: His hair was wavy and would sometimes reach his earlobes or shoulders; he kept it oiled, combed, and clean, parting it down the middle.

Q857: Did the Prophet (PBUH) ever dye his hair or beard?

A857: No, because he had very few gray hairs (around twenty) on his temples and chin even at the age of sixty-three.

Q858: What did the Prophet (PBUH) wear on his feet during long desert travels?

A858: Simple leather socks (*Khuffayn*) or sturdy leather sandals held together by double straps.

Q859: How did the Prophet (PBUH) sleep when he was traveling outdoors?

A859: He would sleep on his right side, and if it was close to dawn, he would prop his head up on his right forearm to keep from oversleeping past Fajr.

Q860: What was the Prophet's preference regarding eating meals alone versus in a group?

A860: He preferred to eat in a group, stating: "Eat together and do not separate, for blessings are found with the group."

Q861: What was his posture while eating food?

A861: He never ate while leaning back or reclining, but sat either on his knees or

resting on his left foot with his right leg upright, out of humility.

Q862: What did the Prophet (PBUH) do if a morsel of food accidentally fell from his hand onto the ground?

A862: He would pick it up, clean off any dust, and eat it, instructing his companions never to leave food for Satan.

Q863: How did the Prophet (PBUH) clean his hands and plate after finishing a meal?

A863: He would lick his fingers and clear the plate completely before washing, stating that one does not know which specific particle of food contains the ultimate blessing (*Barakah*).

Q864: What did the Prophet (PBUH) do when a fragrance or perfume was offered to him as a gift?

A864: He would never refuse it, advising his companions: “Whoever is offered a fragrance should not reject it, for it is light to carry and has a beautiful scent.”

Q865: What was the Prophet’s etiquette when entering a public gathering or circle?

A865: He would sit at the very edge or end of the gathering where the space was available, rather than pushing through to reach the front.

Q866: How did the Prophet (PBUH) express disagreement during a conversation without hurting the speaker’s feelings?

A866: He would use general phrasing in public, saying: “Why is it that some people do such-and-such?” rather than naming and shaming individuals.

Q867: What was the Prophet’s custom regarding borrowing items or money from people?

A867: He would always return the borrowed item promptly and in better condition, making a prayer of blessings for the lender.

Q868: What did the Prophet (PBUH) state regarding the repayment of debts?

A868: “The best among you are those who are best in repaying their debts.”

Q869: How did the Prophet (PBUH) walk alongside weak, elderly, or slow companions during travel?

A869: He would stay at the rear of the group to support the slow walkers, give them space on his mount, and comfort them with encouraging words.

Q870: What did the Prophet (PBUH) say about using humorous or witty speech?

A870: He engaged in lighthearted jokes with his family and companions, but emphasized: “I joke, but I never speak anything except the absolute truth.”

Q871: What light joke did the Prophet (PBUH) tell an old woman who came to him asking if old women enter Paradise?

A871: He told her with a smile that old women do not enter Paradise. When she wept, he explained that they enter Paradise having been restored to beautiful, vibrant youth.

Q872: What was the Prophet's etiquette when visiting someone's house?

A872: He would stand to the right or left of the front door rather than directly in front of it, to avoid looking inside before receiving permission.

Q873: How did the Prophet (PBUH) drink water from a large container?

A873: He would pause and remove the vessel from his mouth three times to breathe comfortably outside the cup, preventing choking and boosting healthy digestion.

Q874: What was the Prophet's etiquette regarding sitting on the floor?

A874: He preferred sitting directly on the ground or on a simple mat, showing complete comfort with a modest lifestyle.

Q875: What was the ultimate summary of the Prophet's daily lifestyle as stated in the Quran?

A875: "Indeed, in the Messenger of Allah you have an excellent example for whoever has hope in Allah and the Last Day" (Surah Al-Ahzab, 33:21).

Part 37: Crucial Historical Events and Milestones (Questions 876–900)

Q876: What was the name of the special treaty designed by the Prophet (PBUH) to protect the borders of Madinah from northern tribes prior to Tabuk?

A876: The Treaty of Ailah, signed with the regional leaders along the northern gulf.

Q877: How did the Prophet (PBUH) handle the strategic collection of military intelligence before marching to Badr?

A877: He personally rode out into the desert with Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA) to question an old bedouin tracker about the locations of both the Quraysh army and the caravan.

Q878: What question did the old bedouin ask the Prophet before giving up intelligence, and what was the Prophet's clever reply?

A878: The bedouin said: "Tell me where you are from, and I will tell you what I know." The Prophet replied: "We are from water (*Ma'*)"—referring biologically to human creation—and rode away, keeping security intact.

Q879: What was the name of the minor expedition in 2 AH where the Prophet (PBUH) pursued Kurz bin Jabir al-Fihri, who had raided the pastures of Madinah?

A879: The Safawan Expedition (also known as the First Battle of Badr).

Q880: What was the name of the strategic fort built by the hypocrites that was exposed right before the march to Tabuk?

A880: The structural base linked to the plotting of Masjid al-Dirar.

Q881: How did the Prophet (PBUH) verify that the Treaty of Hudaybiyyah had been broken by the Quraysh?

A881: He received a formal delegation from the Banu Khuza'ah tribe who brought

eyewitness accounts of the midnight massacre carried out by Banu Bakr and the Quraysh.

Q882: What was the name of the historic mountain pass where the Prophet (PBUH) split his 10,000-man army into four columns to enter Makkah?

A882: Dhi Tuwa.

Q883: Which column commander did the Prophet (PBUH) explicitly order to enter Makkah from the upper side via Kada'?

A883: He personally led that column, while ordering Hazrat Zubair bin al-Awwam (RA) to lead the vanguard.

Q884: What did the Prophet (PBUH) order to be done with the house of his lifelong persecutor, Abu Jahl, after conquering Makkah?

A884: He left it completely untouched, refusing to engage in property destruction or symbolic revenge.

Q885: Who was the master poet of the Ansar who accompanied the Prophet during Umrah al-Qada, reciting poetry aloud while holding the camel's reins?

A885: Hazrat Abdullah bin Rawahah (RA).

Q886: What did Hazrat Umar (RA) say to Abdullah bin Rawahah (RA) during that recitation, and how did the Prophet intervene?

A886: Umar told him to stop reciting poetry in the sanctuary of Allah. The Prophet intervened, saying: "Let him speak, O Umar! For his words are sharper against them than a volley of arrows."

Q887: In which year of Hijrah did the Prophet (PBUH) send Hazrat Ali (RA) on a major mission to Yemen that resulted in the entire Hamdan tribe accepting Islam in a single day?

A887: 10 AH.

Q888: What was the Prophet's physical reaction when he received the letter from Hazrat Ali (RA) announcing the peaceful mass conversion of the Hamdan tribe?

A888: He fell prostrate in gratitude (*Sajdah al-Shukr*) to Allah, then raised his head and said twice: "Peace be upon Hamdan! Peace be upon Hamdan!"

Q889: What was the name of the specific valley location where the Prophet (PBUH) accepted the allegiance of the famous Hanifa tribe delegation?

A889: The courtyard of Masjid an-Nabawi.

Q890: Who was the companion sent by the Prophet (PBUH) as a teacher to the tribe of Banu Hanifa, who unfortunately later became deceived by Musaylimah?

A890: Al-Rajjal bin Unfushah.

Q891: What was the name of the historic non-aggression contract signed between the Prophet (PBUH) and the Jewish community of Maqna near the Gulf of Aqaba?

A891: The Treaty of Maqna, which guaranteed them full security over their fisheries and textile industries.

Q892: How did the Prophet (PBUH) handle the distribution of state revenue collected from the Treaty of Maqna?

A892: He distributed it among the poor Muhajirun who lacked agricultural land in Madinah.

Q893: What was the name of the minor expedition in 8 AH led by Hazrat Abu Qatadah (RA) to Khadrah, aimed at neutralizing a threat from the Banu Ghatafan?

A893: The Expedition of Khadrah.

Q894: Which companion was sent by the Prophet (PBUH) to demolish the famous pagan idol *Al-Uzza* after the Conquest of Makkah?

A894: Hazrat Khalid bin al-Walid (RA).

Q895: Which companion was sent to destroy the pagan idol *Suwa* belonging to the Banu Hudhayl tribe?

A895: Hazrat Amr bin al-Aas (RA).

Q896: Which companion was dispatched to demolish the idol *Manat* at the coastal region of Al-Mushallal?

A896: Hazrat Sa'd bin Zaid al-Ashhali (RA).

Q897: How did the local pagan keepers react when they saw the Muslim companions easily destroying the idols they had worshipped for centuries?

A897: They realized the complete powerlessness of their idols, abandoned their pagan practices, and accepted Islam.

Q898: What was the name of the grand delegation from the central Arab tribe of Banu Tamim that arrived in Madinah challenging the Muslims to a poetry and oratory contest?

A898: The Delegation of Banu Tamim (9 AH).

Q899: Who was the orator of the Muslims who defeated the Banu Tamim speaker in the oratory contest?

A899: Hazrat Thabit bin Qais (RA), whose voice was naturally deep and powerful.

Q900: What was the reaction of the Banu Tamim leaders after losing the cultural and poetic contest to Thabit bin Qais and Hassan bin Thabit?

A900: Their chief declared: “By Allah, this man’s orator is better than ours, and his poet is sharper than ours.” They instantly accepted Islam.

We have now successfully reached the 900-question milestone, completing 90% of your targeted project. I am fully prepared to continue and move straight into the final batch, Questions 901–1,000, which will complete this massive historical archive. This final section can focus on his universal impact, additional specific rulings, timelines, and his eternal legacy for humanity.

Here is the tenth and final installment, containing questions and answers 901–1,000. This section concludes the comprehensive database, covering specific historical nuances, late-era legislation, interactions with tribal delegations, and the enduring global legacy of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH).

Part 38: Specialized Legislation and Late Madinan Decrees (Questions 901–925)

Q901: What legal framework did the Prophet (PBUH) establish regarding the division of inherited land containing water wells?

A901: He ruled that if the land is divided, the rights to use the water source must remain shared proportionally to prevent agricultural disputes.

Q902: What was the Prophet's legal decision regarding the custody of a child when parents divorce?

A902: He granted primary custody to the mother, famously stating: "You have more right to the child as long as you do not remarry."

Q903: How did the Prophet (PBUH) handle cases where a wild animal (like a lion or wolf) injured a laborer on public lands?

A903: He ruled that there is no legal liability or blood money (*Diyyah*) on the community if the injury happened on unmanaged wilderness.

Q904: What directive did the Prophet (PBUH) issue regarding consumer rights for goods bought without a prior inspection?

A904: He established the "Option of Inspection" (*Khiyar al-Ru'yah*), allowing a buyer to cancel a contract if the delivered item fails to match the description.

Q905: How did the Prophet (PBUH) regulate the commercial slaughter of pregnant livestock?

A905: He discouraged slaughtering animals that were visibly pregnant or nursing, protecting the livestock ecosystem of Madinah.

Q906: What did the Prophet (PBUH) mandate regarding the measurement of a standard residential doorway when building adjacent houses?

A906: He directed that the doorway path must leave a minimum of three cubits of open public space to ensure clear neighborhood passage.

Q907: What was the Prophet's legal ruling regarding finding lost property or money (*Luqatah*) in public spaces?

A907: He ordered that the finder must advertise the item publicly for one full year; if no owner claims it, the finder can use it or give it in charity.

Q908: What specific rule did the Prophet (PBUH) lay down for items lost within the sacred boundaries (*Haram*) of Makkah?

A908: He ruled that items lost in Makkah can never be kept by the finder; they must only be picked up to be handed over to official state lost-and-found authorities.

Q909: In which year did the Prophet (PBUH) formalize the complete legal guidelines for the *Musaqat* (agricultural sharecropping contracts)?

A909: 7 AH, immediately following the settlement of the Khaybar farmlands.

Q910: What did the Prophet (PBUH) rule regarding a tenant who alters or damages a rented property without the owner's consent?

A910: He held the tenant fully liable for paying structural damages, enforcing basic property protection laws.

Q911: How did the Prophet (PBUH) manage the distribution of real estate among the children of a deceased person when the house was physically too small to split?

A911: He advised selling the property as a whole and splitting the cash value fairly, or letting one sibling buy out the others.

Q912: What administrative step did the Prophet (PBUH) take to secure state secrets from enemy interception?

A912: He restricted high-level military discussions to a small inner circle of veteran companions, utilizing coded terms for strategic destinations.

Q913: What was the Prophet's legal position on contracts signed by individuals under the influence of extreme fear or physical threats?

A913: He declared all such forced contracts null and void under Islamic law, ensuring complete freedom of contract.

Q914: How did the Prophet (PBUH) regulate the quality of medicines sold by early physicians in Madinah?

A914: He mandated that natural remedies and medical substances must be clean and safe, explicitly stating: "Allah has not put your cure in what He has made prohibited for you."

Q915: What did the Prophet (PBUH) decree regarding public behavior inside markets with unsheathed weapons?

A915: He ordered that anyone carrying arrows or swords through a crowded

market must hold them safely by their tips or scabbards to prevent accidental injury to shoppers.

Q916: What legal guideline did the Prophet (PBUH) provide for dividing assets when a business partnership dissolves?

A916: He directed that assets must be split based on the exact initial capital contribution and agreed-upon profit shares, formalizing commercial law.

Q917: How did the Prophet (PBUH) address instances of artificial market shortages created by hoarding (*Ihtikar*)?

A917: He strongly condemned the practice, declaring: “No one hoards goods except a sinner,” and ordered hoarders to sell their goods at fair market prices.

Q918: What tax rate did the Prophet (PBUH) establish for agricultural lands irrigated naturally by rainwater or springs?

A918: A tax rate of ten percent (*Ushr*) of the total crop yield.

Q919: What tax rate did he set for lands that required artificial irrigation using manual labor or machinery?

A919: A reduced rate of five percent (half-*Ushr*), taking the farmer’s labor costs into account.

Q920: How did the Prophet (PBUH) handle property disputes when there were no written documents or physical markers?

A920: He relied on the foundational legal maxim: “The burden of proof is upon the claimant, and the oath is upon the one who denies the claim.”

Q921: What did the Prophet (PBUH) mandate regarding the rights of an individual to defend their personal property from thieves?

A921: He stated that a person has a right to defend their property, declaring: "Whoever is killed defending his wealth is a martyr."

Q922: What was the Prophet's guideline regarding the return of borrowed tools or livestock to neighbors?

A922: He emphasized absolute accountability, stating: "The borrowed item must be returned to its owner safely."

Q923: How did the Prophet (PBUH) protect public infrastructure from accidental damage caused by livestock?

A923: He ruled that livestock owners are legally responsible for any damage their animals cause to farms or public property during the night.

Q924: Who was responsible for farm damages caused by animals during the daytime?

A924: The farmers themselves, as they were expected to guard their crops during daylight hours while livestock roamed freely.

Q925: What was the ultimate ethical framework the Prophet (PBUH) left behind to govern all interpersonal legal interactions?

A925: "There should be no inflicting of harm, nor reciprocating of harm (*La darar wa la dirar*)."

Part 39: Final Interactions with Tribal Delegations (Questions 926–950)

Q926: What occurred when the grand delegation from the Azd tribe of Yemen arrived to meet the Prophet (PBUH) in 9 AH?

A926: The Prophet was deeply impressed by their manners and speech, stating: "How noble are these people! They resemble the companions of past prophets."

Q927: What was the name of the delegation from the Banu Sa'd bin Bakr tribe, whose leader questioned the Prophet sharply to verify his message?

A927: The delegation led by Dimam bin Tha'labah (RA).

Q928: How did Dimam bin Tha'labah (RA) question the Prophet (PBUH)?

A928: He came up close, looked the Prophet in the eye, and asked: "I ask you by your Lord and the Lord of those before you, has Allah truly sent you as a messenger to all mankind?" The Prophet replied: "O Allah, yes."

Q929: What did Dimam bin Tha'labah (RA) do after completing his detailed cross-examination of Islamic pillars?

A929: He instantly accepted Islam, returned to his tribe, and converted his entire community to Islam by nightfall.

Q930: What was the significance of the delegation from the Abdul Qais tribe?

A930: They were among the earliest tribes outside Madinah to establish congregational Friday prayers (*Jummah*) at their mosque in Juwatha.

Q931: What praise did the Prophet (PBUH) give to the leader of the Abdul Qais delegation, Al-Ashaj?

A931: He told him: “You possess two qualities that Allah and His Messenger love: forbearance and emotional composure.”

Q932: What occurred during the visit of the delegation from the Banu Hanifa tribe regarding their material possessions?

A932: They accepted Islam but requested state assistance to cope with a regional drought, prompting the Prophet to provide them with bags of grain and camel resources.

Q933: What was the name of the delegation from the Tujib tribe of Egypt and southern Arabia that arrived in 9 AH?

A933: The Tujib Delegation, who brought their Zakat revenues directly to Madinah to show their compliance with the state.

Q934: How did the Prophet (PBUH) handle the Zakat brought by the Tujib delegation?

A934: He ordered them to take the wealth back to their region and distribute it exclusively among their own local poor, establishing the rule of localized state charity.

Q935: Who was the youngest boy left behind to guard the camels of the Tujib delegation, whom the Prophet personally educated and blessed?

A935: Amir bin al-Harith (RA), who became a renowned Quran scholar.

Q936: What did the Prophet (PBUH) say about the faith of the people of Yemen when their tribal delegations arrived in massive numbers?

A936: He stated: “The people of Yemen have come to you; they are tender-hearted and gentle. Faith is from Yemen, and wisdom is from Yemen.”

Q937: What occurred when the delegation from the Taghlib Christian tribe arrived in Madinah?

A937: They signed a treaty where they agreed to pay the financial equivalent of state taxes while retaining full freedom to practice Christianity within their territories.

Q938: What was the name of the tribal chief of the Banu Muzaynah who led four hundred of his men to accept Islam in a single public gathering?

A938: Hazrat Khuza’i bin Abd Numan (RA).

Q939: How did the Prophet (PBUH) honor the migrating soldiers of the Banu Muzaynah tribe?

A939: He granted them the same legal and financial status as the native Ansar and Muhajirun of Madinah.

Q940: What was the name of the delegation from the Khawlan tribe that arrived in 10 AH?

A940: The Khawlan Delegation, consisting of ten senior chiefs who reported that they had completely demolished their ancestral idol *Ammanas* before traveling.

Q941: What did the Prophet (PBUH) teach the Khawlan delegation regarding the pre-Islamic practice of dividing food offerings between idols and God?

A941: He explained that all provisions belong exclusively to Allah and completely forbade pagan food offering rituals.

Q942: What occurred when the delegation from the Banu Harith bin Ka'b tribe arrived in Madinah led by Khalid bin al-Walid (RA)?

A942: The Prophet looked at them and asked: "How did you defeat your enemies during the days of ignorance?" They replied: "Because we remained united and never initiated injustice."

Q943: What was the Prophet's response to the Banu Harith delegation's rationale for success?

A943: He confirmed their wisdom, stating that unity and justice are fundamental values built into the system of Islam.

Q944: What was the name of the famous delegation from the Ghamid tribe that arrived in 10 AH to pledge allegiance?

A944: The Ghamid Delegation, consisting of ten horsemen who camped outside the city and entered the mosque dressed in clean white Tunics.

Q945: Who was the leader of the Ghamid delegation who wrote down the Prophet's specific verbal decrees for his community?

A945: Abu Amr al-Ghamidi (RA).

Q946: What occurred when the delegation from the Salaman tribe arrived seeking a prayer for rain during a devastating regional drought?

A946: The Prophet raised his hands immediately after the congregational prayer, and news arrived weeks later that it rained across their entire territory on that exact day.

Q947: How did the Prophet (PBUH) ensure that these diverse tribes maintained long-term contact with Madinah?

A947: He appointed a specific regional representative (*Naqeeb*) for each major geographic cluster to serve as a direct communication link to his administration.

Q948: What was the name of the written document the Prophet (PBUH) gave to smaller tribal delegations as they left Madinah?

A948: *Wathiqah*, a formal state charter detailing their legal rights, tax obligations, and the safety guarantees provided by the Islamic state.

Q949: What did the massive influx of tribal delegations in 9 and 10 AH demonstrate regarding the geopolitics of Arabia?

A949: It proved that old tribal fragmentation had been entirely replaced by a single, cohesive nation-state under the leadership of the Prophet (PBUH).

Q950: What final instruction did the Prophet (PBUH) give regarding the treatment of visiting foreign delegations during his illness?

A950: He ordered his companions on his deathbed: “Continue to welcome and

provide gifts to visiting delegations in the same generous manner that I used to do."

Part 40: Enduring Global Legacy and Final Milestones (Questions 951–1,000)

Q951: What unique title does the Quran give to Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) in Surah Al-Ahzab to define the conclusion of prophecy?

A951: *Khatam an-Nabiyyin* (The Seal of the Prophets).

Q952: What is the primary theological implication of the title *Khatam an-Nabiyyin*?

A952: It means that prophecy is completely finalized, closed, and sealed; no new prophet or messenger will ever arise after Prophet Muhammad (PBUH).

Q953: How did the Prophet (PBUH) describe the global scope of his mission compared to previous prophets?

A953: He stated: "Every past prophet was sent exclusively to his own specific nation, but I have been sent universally to all of mankind."

Q954: What did the Prophet (PBUH) say regarding the ultimate preservation of the Holy Quran?

A954: He stated that Allah has personally guaranteed the eternal safety of the Quran from any human alteration or text corruption, serving as a living miracle.

Q955: What was the name of the special platform inside Masjid an-Nabawi where the Prophet's visual descriptions and lifestyle details were systematically memorized by students?

A955: The *Suffah*.

Q956: How many total authentic Hadiths did the companion Hazrat Abu Hurairah (RA) record due to his dedication at the Suffah?

A956: Over 5,374 Hadith narrations, forming the largest single database from a companion.

Q957: Who was the female companion who cross-checked and verified the internal household Hadiths narrated by male companions to ensure precision?

A957: Hazrat Aisha bint Abi Bakr (RA).

Q958: What did the Prophet (PBUH) state regarding the preservation of his legal and moral tradition (*Sunnah*)?

A958: He promised that a group from his nation would always remain firm upon the absolute truth, preserving his guidance unaltered until the Day of Judgment.

Q959: What was the Prophet's attitude toward religious extremism or adding unnecessary hardships to spiritual practices?

A959: He strictly warned against it, stating: "Beware of extremism in religion, for indeed those before you were destroyed due to religious extremism."

Q960: What did the Prophet (PBUH) predict regarding the eventual geographic spread of Islam across the globe?

A960: He predicted that this message would reach every single corner of the earth where night and day exist, entering every mud house and stone palace.

Q961: What was the name of the special document signed with the Christian community of Najran that set a global precedent for protecting minority rights?

A961: The Charter of Najran.

Q962: What did the Charter of Najran explicitly state about Christian religious leadership?

A962: It guaranteed that no bishop would be removed from his post, no monk from his monastery, and no priest from his church by the Islamic state.

Q963: How did the Prophet (PBUH) reform the concept of human brotherhood during his final hours?

A963: He emphasized that nobility is based entirely on a person's inner righteousness (*Taqwa*) and ethical contributions, not their racial lineage or skin color.

Q964: What did the Prophet (PBUH) state regarding the status of a just ruler?

A964: He said that a just leader is the shadow of Allah on earth, and will be among the seven categories of people shaded under Allah's Throne on the Day of Judgment.

Q965: What was the Prophet's direct warning to state administrators regarding accumulating personal wealth from public funds?

A965: He declared that any state official who hides or steals even a single needle

from public revenues has committed an act of public fraud (*Ghulul*) that they must account for on Judgment Day.

Q966: How did the Prophet (PBUH) define the true meaning of a "Muslim" in a single sociological phrase?

A966: "A Muslim is the one from whose tongue and hands other people are completely safe."

Q967: How did he define the true meaning of a "Mu'min" (a true believer)?

A967: "A believer is the one whom people trust completely with their lives and their property."

Q968: What was the Prophet's ultimate advice on managing personal relationships and reducing social friction?

A968: "Do not harbor mutual hatred, do not envy one another, do not turn your backs on one another, but be servants of Allah in complete brotherhood."

Q969: What did the Prophet (PBUH) state about the spiritual reward of removing a worldly difficulty for an individual?

A969: "Whoever relieves a believer of a distress from the distresses of this world, Allah will relieve him of a distress from the distresses of the Day of Resurrection."

Q970: What was the Prophet's perspective on continuous human self-improvement and education?

A970: He encouraged lifelong learning, advising his community to actively seek

wisdom and treat it as the lost property of the believer, to be claimed wherever it is found.

Q971: What did the Prophet (PBUH) state regarding the values of humility and arrogance?

A971: He warned: “No one who possesses even an atom’s weight of arrogance in their heart will enter Paradise,” defining arrogance as rejecting the truth and looking down on people.

Q972: What was his landmark message regarding the visual equality of humans in the sight of God?

A972: “Verily, Allah does not look at your physical appearances or your wealth, but He looks directly at your hearts and your actions.”

Q973: What did the Prophet (PBUH) teach regarding environmental ethics and planting trees?

A973: “If the Final Hour strikes while one of you holds a plant sapling in his hand, if he can plant it before standing up, let him plant it.”

Q974: What is the spiritual reward for a Muslim who plants a tree or sows a field, according to the Prophet?

A974: He stated that whenever a human, bird, or animal eats from that plant, it is recorded as a continuous act of charity (*Sadaqah Jariyah*) for the planter.

Q975: How did the Prophet (PBUH) instruct his followers to balance justice with mercy when executing legal punishments?

A975: He advised state judges: “Ward off the legal punishments as much as you can by finding doubts; for it is better for a judge to err in forgiveness than to err in punishment.”

Q976: What was the physical description of the Prophet’s standard signature mark on official global letters?

A976: A circular stamp reading “Muhammad” on the bottom line, “Rasul” on the middle line, and “Allah” on the top line, structured to place God’s name highest.

Q977: How did the Prophet (PBUH) summarize the core purpose of his entire mission regarding human ethics?

A977: “I have only been sent to perfect the highest standards of moral character.”

Q978: What occurred immediately after the Prophet (PBUH) completed his burial ceremony in Madinah?

A978: The companions felt a profound sense of emptiness, and Hazrat Fatima (RA) tearfully asked Anas bin Malik: “O Anas! How could your hearts find the strength to pour earth over the Messenger of Allah?”

Q979: What historical calendar system was established by the companions to mark the era of Islam based on the Seerah?

A979: The Hijri calendar system, initiated by Hazrat Umar (RA) using the historic year of the migration (*Hijrah*) to Madinah as Year 1 AH.

Q980: What is the exact geographic location where millions of travelers visit the Prophet (PBUH) to send him greetings of peace every year?

A980: The Sacred Chamber (*Al-Rawdah al-Sharifah*) located inside Masjid an-Nabawi in Madinah under the iconic Green Dome.

Q981: What did the Prophet (PBUH) state regarding the spiritual status of the open space between his house and his pulpit inside the mosque?

A981: He declared: “The space between my house and my pulpit is one of the gardens (*Rawdah*) of Paradise.”

Q982: How did the Prophet (PBUH) ensure that his lineage and family records were preserved?

A982: Through his daughter Hazrat Fatima (RA) and her sons Hasan and Husain, whose descendants (*Sadat / Ashraf*) safely maintained the familial records across generations.

Q983: What did the Prophet (PBUH) state about the spiritual consequence of sending greetings of peace (*Salawat*) upon him?

A983: He said: “Whoever sends a single blessing upon me, Allah will send ten blessings upon him, erase ten of his sins, and elevate him by ten spiritual degrees.”

Q984: How are the verbal greetings of peace delivered to the Prophet (PBUH) in his grave according to his Hadith?

A984: He informed his community that Allah has appointed an elite unit of angels who travel across the earth to collect the greetings of his nation and deliver them directly to his soul.

Q985: What was the Prophet's description of his role as an intercessor (*Shafa'ah*) on the Day of Judgment?

A985: He stated that while all past prophets will say "Myself, myself," he will bow prostrate under the Throne of Allah and cry out: "My nation, my nation (*Ummati, ummati*)," until Allah grants him the right of intercession.

Q986: What did the Prophet (PBUH) leave behind as a permanent textual roadmap to define the global rules of war and peace?

A986: The comprehensive set of rules regarding non-combatant safety, treaty fulfillment, and diplomatic safety built into his *Sunnah*.

Q987: How did the Prophet (PBUH) handle wealth accumulation among his top administrative generals?

A987: He monitored their assets closely, auditing their wealth before and after their governance terms to prevent state exploitation.

Q988: What did the Prophet (PBUH) state regarding the historical continuum of his message?

A988: He explained that his message was not a new religion, but the final, perfected revival of the original monotheistic faith taught by Adam, Noah, Abraham, Moses, and Jesus.

Q989: What unique description does the Holy Quran give to the character of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) in Surah Al-Qalam?

A989: “And indeed, you are of a magnificent, sublime moral character” (Surah Al-Qalam, 68:4).

Q990: What description does the Quran give to his universal mission toward all creation in Surah Al-Anbiya?

A990: “And We have not sent you, [O Muhammad], except as a mercy to all of the worlds” (Surah Al-Anbiya, 21:107).

Q991: What was the name of the special historical sermon where the Prophet summarized the structural completeness of the religion?

A991: The Khutbah of the Farewell Pilgrimage (*Khutbat al-Wada*).

Q992: What did the Prophet (PBUH) say regarding the ultimate equality of all human biological origins?

A992: “O people! Verily your Lord is One and your father is one. All of you belong to Adam, and Adam was created from dust.”

Q993: What was the total number of years the Prophet spent actively delivering the divine message to humanity?

A993: Twenty-three years of intense, unwavering struggle and leadership.

Q994: What happened to the political landscape of the Arabian Peninsula by the exact time of the Prophet’s passing?

494: It was entirely unified under a single administrative system of law, peace, and monotheism for the first time in history.

Q995: What was the name of the special book of spiritual prayers and guidance derived entirely from his daily practices?

A995: The vast corpus of *Adhkar* and prophetic supplications recorded systematically by the companions.

Q996: What did the Prophet (PBUH) state regarding the absolute truthfulness of his words during moments of lightheartedness or serious decree?

A996: He pointed to his lips and declared: “Write down what I say; for by Him in Whose Hand is my soul, nothing leaves this mouth except the absolute truth.”

Q997: What is the ultimate linguistic meaning of the phrase “Peace and Blessings of Allah Be Upon Him” (*Sallallahu Alayhi Wa Sallam*)?

A997: It is a continuous invocation asking Allah to elevate the Prophet’s rank, protect his message, and grant him ultimate peace in the highest heavens.

Q998: How did the companions describe the physical radiance and comforting presence of the Prophet (PBUH)?

A998: The companion Jabir bin Samurah (RA) stated: “I looked at the full moon on a clear night, and then I looked at the face of the Messenger of Allah; to me, he was far more beautiful and radiant than the moon.”

Q999: What was the final, overriding parting advice the Prophet (PBUH) gave to humanity to ensure universal success?

A999: “Hold fast to the rope of Allah altogether, remain united upon the truth, fulfill

the rights of your fellow human beings, and worship your Lord until certainty comes to you."

Q1000: What is the ultimate spiritual and historical conclusion of the Seerah of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH)?

A1000: His life serves as a complete, practical, and timeless manifestation of the Holy Quran—providing a comprehensive guide for human character, governance, justice, and absolute mercy for all generations to come.

Congratulations! We have successfully completed your grand request for 1,000 core questions and answers on the Seerat Un Nabi (SAW), chronicling the early life, Makkan trials, Madinan governance, military strategies, structural transformations, and universal legacy of the final Messenger of Islam.

Now If you are designing a educational module or quiz, would you like me to extract a **randomized mock test** with multiple-choice questions from this database, or generate a **chronological study timeline index** for reference?

If yes, here is a structured, printable study guide containing both a chronological timeline index for your records and a randomized 20-question mock test (complete with an answer key at the bottom) to evaluate your knowledge of the 1,000-question database.

Part 1: Chronological Study Timeline Index

Use this index to quickly locate specific eras or thematic sections within your master 1,000-question dataset.

Era / Phase	Questions	Core Historical Focus
Era 1: Ancestry & Youth	Q1 – Q20	Ancestry, birth in the Year of the Elephant, foster years with Halimah, youth as a shepherd, and marriage to Khadija (RA).
Era 2: Makkan Preaching	Q21 – Q45	Cave of Hira, first revelation, secret/public preaching, persecution, Abyssinian migrations, and the Year of Sorrow.

Era 3: The Hijrah Phase	Q46 – Q65	Pledges of Aqabah, Cave of Thawr, arrival in Yathrib (Madinah), building Masjid an-Nabawi, and changing the Qiblah.
Era 4: Defensive Battles	Q66 – Q100	Full tactical details of the Battles of Badr, Uhud, and Khandaq; the Treaty of Hudaybiyyah, and the Farewell Hajj.
Era 5: Domestic Circle	Q101 – Q125	Detailed biographies of the Mothers of the Believers (Wives), children, personal servants, and household logistics.

Era 6: Makkan Oppressions	Q126 – Q150	Trials inside Makkah, boycotted valley details, the journey to Ta'if, and the Night Journey (Isra' wal-Mi'raj).
Era 7: Strategic Growth	Q151 – Q200	Escape logistics during the Hijrah, setting up the Suffah, and the tactical aftermath of the Battle of Khandaq.
Era 8: International Letters	Q201 – Q250	Writing to world emperors (Rome, Persia, Egypt), the Fall of Khaybar, and the Battle of Mu'tah.
Era 9: The Liberation	Q251 – Q300	Gathering the 10,000-man army, entering Makkah bloodlessly,

		Battle of Hunayn, and the Expedition of Tabuk.
Era 10: Late Diplomacy	Q301 – Q350	The Christian Delegation of Najran, false prophets, the Farewell Sermon clauses, and Abu Bakr (RA) leading prayers.
Era 11: Final Days & Burial	Q351 – Q400	The final Monday, last words, public response to his mortality, the Saqifah gathering, and burial inside Aisha's room.
Era 12: Core Personalities	Q401 – Q425	Deep dives into companion honors (Hassan, Abu Ubaidah,

		Mus'ab, Hanzalah, Salman, Bilal).
Era 13: Prophetic Manners	Q426 – Q450	Household poverty, treatment of kids/animals, neighbors' rights, anger management, and market ethics.
Era 14: Special Encounters	Q451 – Q500	Hubab's strategy at Badr, the Al-Ifk slander trial, destroying idols, and the weeping date-palm tree miracle.
Era 15: State Jurisprudence	Q501 – Q525	Appointing judges, financial structures, state scribes, blindness to social

		class in law, and Jizyah parameters.
Era 16: Minor Expeditions	Q526 – Q550	Nakhla raid, Dhat al-Riqa, Usama's battlefield mistake trial, and defining the Hadith vs. Sunnah.
Era 17: Historic Converts	Q551 – Q575	Safwan bin Umayyah, Suhayl bin Amr, Wahshi bin Harb, Hind bint Utbah, and conversions through pure mercy.
Era 18: Structural Reforms	Q576 – Q600	Rulings on women's inheritance, forced marriages, slavery restrictions, prison rights, and mandatory literacy.

Era 19: Health & Ecology	Q601 – Q625	Pandemic quarantine rules, hygiene habits, water protection laws, fire safety, and mental wellness models.
Era 20: Family Splendor	Q626 – Q650	The spiritual ranks of the Ahl al-Bayt, Fatima's position, and honoring old relationships post-mortem.
Era 21: Sensory Miracles	Q651 – Q675	Multiplication of food/milk, speaking meat, healing physical wounds, splitting the moon, and tracking barriers.

Era 22: Urban Planning	Q676 – Q700	Expanding Madinah's markets, free market access, building state reserves, street width laws, and public zoning.
Era 23: Prophetic Routine	Q701 – Q725	Midnight Tahajjud schedule, grooming choices, afternoon siestas, walking pace, and clothing preferences.
Era 24: Defense Ethics	Q726 – Q775	Infiltrating enemy camps safely, banning non-combatant casualties, and deep emotional links with companions.

Era 25: Foundations	Q776 – Q800	Year of the Elephant data, scriptural markers of prophecy, early secret prayer glens, and the Seal of Prophethood.
Era 26: Civic Ordinances	Q801 – Q850	Handling properties of missing persons, downstream farming rights, blood money, and diplomatic immunity.
Era 27: Personal Etiquette	Q851 – Q875	Public responses to insults, correct seating postures, table manners, truth in humor, and residential privacy.

Era 28: Outpost Treaties	Q876 – Q900	The water-ruse at Badr, the poetry battle with Banu Tamim, and regional border security covenants.
Era 29: Late Judgments	Q901 – Q950	Child custody parameters, asset hoarding bans, rainwater farming tax scales, and deathbed operational requests.
Era 30: Universal Legacy	Q951 – Q1000	Universal scope of mission, intercessor dynamics, structural completeness of faith, and eternal human rights layout.

Part 2: Randomized Mock Quiz

Test your memory with these 20 selected multiple-choice questions from the database. *Answer key is provided at the very end.*

1. What was the name of the expert non-Muslim desert navigator hired by the Prophet (PBUH) to guide the migration party securely to Madinah?

- A) Suraqah bin Malik
- B) Abdullah bin Uraiqit
- C) Abu Sufyan bin Harb
- D) Adi bin Hatim

2. Which companion was known as the “Keeper of the Secret of the Messenger of Allah” regarding the confidential identity list of hypocrites?

- A) Hazrat Hudhayfah bin al-Yaman (RA)
- B) Hazrat Salman al-Farsi (RA)
- C) Hazrat Zaid bin Thabit (RA)
- D) Hazrat Mu’adh bin Jabal (RA)

3. How many swords did the legendary tactical commander Hazrat Khalid bin al-Walid (RA) break in his hand during the heavy fighting at the Battle of Mu’tah?

- A) Three swords
- B) Five swords
- C) Seven swords

- D) Nine swords

4. What was the name of the first non-aggression and peace treaty signed by the early Islamic state in the 2nd year of Hijrah?

- A) The Constitution of Madinah
- B) The Treaty of Hudaybiyyah
- C) The Treaty of Al-Abwa
- D) The Achtiname of Sinai

5. What was the special title given to Hazrat Usman bin Affan (RA) after he married two distinct daughters of the Prophet (PBUH)?

- A) Al-Amin
- B) Dhun-Noorayn
- C) Saifullah
- D) As-Sadiq

6. Which companion suggested digging a massive defensive trench to protect Madinah during the Battle of the Confederates (Ahzab)?

- A) Hazrat Abu Bakr As-Siddiq (RA)
- B) Hazrat Salman al-Farsi (RA)
- C) Hazrat Ali bin Abi Talib (RA)
- D) Hazrat Sa'd bin Mu'adh (RA)

7. How did the Prophet (PBUH) systematically handle market access fees when establishing the new central Market of Madinah (Souq al-Ansar)?

- A) He charged a 5% baseline merchant tariff
- B) He allowed only native helpers (Ansar) to trade for free
- C) He completely abolished all market entry fees and taxes
- D) He leased space permanently to the highest bidding tycoon

8. Which female companion shielded the Prophet (PBUH) with her sword and body when the defense lines broke at the Battle of Uhud?

- A) Hazrat Umm Umarah (Nusaybah bint Ka'b) (RA)
- B) Hazrat Sumayyah (RA)
- C) Hazrat Asma bint Abi Bakr (RA)
- D) Hazrat Rufaida al-Aslamia (RA)

9. What did the Prophet (PBUH) state regarding the structural design of a public water channel dispute for upstream farmers?

- A) An upstream farmer can hold all water indefinitely
- B) Water can be held until it reaches knee height
- C) Water can be held until it reaches ankle height
- D) Upstream farmers must pay a monthly water tax to downstream farmers

10. What did the Prophet (PBUH) state regarding the legal penalty for a master who physically strikes or abuses his slave or servant on the face?

- A) The master must pay a fine of 50 silver coins
- B) The master must fast for three consecutive days
- C) The master must set that slave or servant free instantly
- D) The master is banned from entering the market spaces

11. Which Emperor tore up the official letter sent by the Prophet (PBUH) inviting him to Islam?

- A) Emperor Heraclius of Rome
- B) Chosroes (Khosrow II) of Persia
- C) Al-Muqawqis of Egypt
- D) King Negus of Abyssinia

12. At whose house did the Prophet (PBUH) stay as an honored guest when he first entered the heart of Madinah?

- A) Hazrat Abu Ayyub al-Ansari (RA)
- B) Hazrat Dar al-Arqam (RA)
- C) Hazrat Sa'd bin Abi Waqqas (RA)
- D) Hazrat Anas bin Malik (RA)

13. What physical item remained pawned to a Jewish merchant for a personal debt of family barley when the ruler of Arabia passed away?

- A) His silver signet ring
- B) His personal military armor
- C) His favorite camel, Al-Qaswa
- D) The keys to the Holy Kaaba

14. What miracle occurred regarding the companion Qatadah bin al-Nu'man (RA) during the combat at the Battle of Uhud?

- A) His broken leg healed instantly upon a touch
- B) His displaced eyeball was pushed back into its socket and fully restored
- C) His broken sword transformed into an unbreakable branch of steel
- D) A cloud hovered above his head to provide shade in the sun

15. What rule of public quarantine did the Prophet (PBUH) lay down regarding a city experiencing a deadly plague breakout?

- A) Healthy people should enter to help, but sick people cannot leave
- B) No one should enter it, and those inside cannot leave it
- C) Everyone must evacuate the city limits immediately
- D) Trade can continue freely provided it happens during daylight hours

16. What was the color of the turban worn by the Prophet (PBUH) when he entered Makkah victoriously during the historic Conquest?

- A) White
- B) Green
- C) Black
- D) Yellow

17. How many total sacrificial camels did the Prophet (PBUH) bring for his Farewell Hajj, matching his lifetime years for his personal slaughter?

- A) 50 camels
- B) 63 camels
- C) 100 camels
- D) 120 camels

18. What was the name of the deceptive structure built by hypocrites near Quba that was demolished on divine orders to prevent internal subversion?

- A) Masjid al-Dirar
- B) Dar al-Nadwah
- C) Shi'b Abi Talib
- D) Souq Ukaz

19. What was the tax rate set by the Prophet (PBUH) for agricultural farmlands that were irrigated naturally via rainfall or natural springs?

- A) Five percent (5%)
- B) Ten percent (10% / Ushr)
- C) Two and a half percent (2.5%)
- D) Zero tax

20. Who was chosen as the first official Caliph (successor) to stabilize and lead the Muslim community immediately after the Prophet's (PBUH) passing?

- A) Hazrat Umar bin Al-Khattab (RA)
- B) Hazrat Ali bin Abi Talib (RA)
- C) Hazrat Abu Bakr As-Siddiq (RA)
- D) Hazrat Usman bin Affan (RA)

Quiz Answer Key

Check your answers below to verify your study performance:

1. **B** (Abdullah bin Uraiqit)
2. **A** (Hazrat Hudhayfah bin al-Yaman)
3. **D** (Nine swords)
4. **C** (The Treaty of Al-Abwa)

5. **B** (Dhun-Noorayn)
6. **B** (Hazrat Salman al-Farsi)
7. **C** (He completely abolished all market entry fees and taxes)
8. **A** (Hazrat Umm Umarah)
9. **C** (Water can be held until it reaches ankle height)
10. **C** (The master must set that slave or servant free instantly)
11. **B** (Chosroes of Persia)
12. **A** (Hazrat Abu Ayyub al-Ansari)
13. **B** (His personal military armor)
14. **B** (His displaced eyeball was pushed back into its socket and fully restored)
15. **B** (No one should enter it, and those inside cannot leave it)
16. **C** (Black)
17. **C** (100 camels total brought; 63 slaughtered personally)
18. **A** (Masjid al-Dirar)
19. **B** (Ten percent / Ushr)
20. **C** (Hazrat Abu Bakr As-Siddiq)

Would you like me to create an addition to this guide, such as **fill-in-the-blank worksheets** based on the treaty texts or a list of **study flashcards** for the names of the companions?

YES PLEASE

Here is a comprehensive study kit containing fill-in-the-blank worksheets and a structured set of quick-reference flashcard summaries to help reinforce and memorize key aspects of the Seerah.

Part 1: Fill-in-the-Blank Worksheets

Test your retention of specific names, numbers, dates, and historical landmarks. *(An answer key is provided at the bottom of the worksheet section).*

Section A: Historical Milestones & Treaties

1. Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) was born on a Monday during the month of _____ in the Year of the Elephant.
2. The peace alliance the Prophet joined in his youth to protect vulnerable foreign merchants in Makkah was called _____.
3. The first five verses of the Quran revealed in the Cave of Hira belong to Surah _____.
4. The economic and social boycott of the Banu Hashim clan lasted for _____ years inside the Valley of Abu Talib.
5. During the migration (Hijrah), the Prophet (PBUH) and Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA) spent three days hiding inside the Cave of _____.
6. The written charter created to regulate tribal rights and secure internal defense in Madinah was the _____.

7. The direction of prayer (Qiblah) was divinely changed from Jerusalem to Makkah in the year _____ AH.
8. The historic peace treaty signed between the Muslims and the Quraysh in 6 AH was the Treaty of _____.
9. The Conquest of Makkah took place in the month of Ramadan during the year _____ AH.
10. The only Hajj performed by the Prophet (PBUH) after his migration to Madinah is historically known as _____.

Section B: Legislative Laws & Marketplace Ordinances

11. The foundational legal maxim established to govern commercial and personal interactions states: “There should be no inflicting of harm, nor _____.”
12. The state-enforced welfare tax on excess wealth and livestock, which became officially collectable in 9 AH, is called _____.
13. Naturally irrigated farmlands dependent on rainwater were taxed at a rate of ten percent, a system known as _____.
14. The legal rule regarding standard public road sizing fixed the minimum path width at _____ cubits in case of neighborhood design disputes.
15. To promote free trade and dismantle artificial commercial barriers, the Prophet (PBUH) explicitly banned all market _____ and

entry fees.

Worksheet Answer Key

1. **Rabi-ul-Awwal**
2. **Hilf al-Fudul** (The Alliance of Virtue)
3. **Al-Alaq**
4. **Three**
5. **Thawr** (Ghar al-Thawr)
6. **Constitution/Charter of Madinah**
7. **2** AH
8. **Hudaybiyyah**
9. **8** AH
10. **Hajjat al-Wada** (The Farewell Pilgrimage)
11. **reciprocating of harm** (*La darar wa la dirar*)
12. **Zakat**
13. **Ushr**
14. **Seven**
15. **taxes** (or tariffs)

Part 2: Quick-Reference Companion Flashcards

Cut out or copy these key flashcard summaries to master the core titles, specific honors, and unique designations given to individual companions.

Flashcard Group A: Elite High Honors

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+-------------------------------------------------------------
------+

| FRONT: "Saifullah" (The Sword of Allah)
|
|
|
| BACK: Hazrat Khalid bin al-Walid (RA)
|
| Given this title by the Prophet (PBUH) due to his unmatched
tactical |
| maneuvers and breakthrough during the Battle of Mu'tah.
|
+-------------------------------------------------------------
------+

| FRONT: "Sayyid al-Shuhada" (The Leader of Martyrs)
|
|
|
| BACK: Hazrat Hamzah bin Abdul-Muttalib (RA)
|
```

```
| The paternal uncle of the Prophet (PBUH), also known as the
"Lion of |
| Allah," who was martyred during the Battle of Uhud.
|
+-----------------------------------------------------------
------+

| FRONT: "Amin al-Ummah" (The Most Trustworthy Man of this
Nation)     |
|
|
| BACK: Hazrat Abu Ubaidah bin al-Jarrah (RA)
|
| Recognized for his absolute integrity, administrative
transparency,  |
| and dedication to the community.
|
+-----------------------------------------------------------
------+

| FRONT: "Dhun-Noorayn" (Possessor of Two Lights)
|
|
|
| BACK: Hazrat Usman bin Affan (RA)
|
| Honored with this title because he married two separate
daughters    |
```

```
| of the Prophet (PBUH): Hazrat Ruqayyah and later Hazrat Umm
Kulthum. |
+-----------------------------------------------------------
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```

Flashcard Group B: Scholars & Specialized Scribes

```
+-----------------------------------------------------------
------+

| FRONT: "Tarjuman al-Quran" (The Translator/Interpreter of the
Quran) |
|
|
| BACK: Hazrat Abdullah bin Abbas (RA)
|
| The young cousin of the Prophet (PBUH) who received a prophetic
|
| blessing for deep theological wisdom and structural
understanding.   |
+-----------------------------------------------------------
------+

| FRONT: Chief Scribe & Hebrew Translator
|
|
|
```

```
| BACK: Hazrat Zaid bin Thabit (RA)
|
| The core state secretary who mastered the Hebrew and Syriac
|
| languages in 15 days to manage international correspondence.
|
+-------------------------------------------------------------
------+

| FRONT: "The Confidant of the Prophet" (Keeper of the Secret
List)    |
|
|
| BACK: Hazrat Hudhayfah bin al-Yaman (RA)
|
| Entrusted with the exclusive, confidential list containing the
|
| identities of all the internal hypocrites in Madinah.
|
+-------------------------------------------------------------
------+
```

Flashcard Group C: Dedicated Pioneers

```
+-------------------------------------------------------------
------+
```

```
| FRONT: First Official Muezzin (Caller to Prayer)
|
|
|
| BACK: Hazrat Bilal bin Rabah (RA)
|
| Former Abyssinian slave who endured torture for his faith,
legally  |
| freed by Abu Bakr, and chosen to call the Adhan from the Kaaba
roof. |
+-----------------------------------------------------------------
------+

| FRONT: First Official Islamic Educator Sent to a Foreign City
|
|
|
| BACK: Hazrat Mus'ab bin Umair (RA)
|
| The aristocratic youth sent by the Prophet (PBUH) to Yathrib
|
| (Madinah) ahead of the Hijrah, successfully teaching the early
clans. |
+-----------------------------------------------------------------
------+

| FRONT: "The Disciple" (*Hawari*) of the Prophet
|
```

```
|
|
| BACK: Hazrat Zubair bin al-Awwam (RA)
|
| Recognized for being the very first companion to draw his sword
in   |
| physical defense of the Prophet (PBUH) during the early trials.
|
+-------------------------------------------------------------
------+
```

Would you like to expand this study kit with anything else, such as a **true-or-false validation sheet** covering the Makkan era or a guide on **how to use these questions for a community quiz event**?

YES

Here is the community event hosting guide along with a True-or-False validation sheet focused on the Makkan era to complete your study kit.

Part 1: True-or-False Validation Sheet (Makkan Era)

Test your ability to spot historical accuracy. *(The answer key with brief explanations is located directly below the questions).*

Questions

1. **True or False:** The Prophet (PBUH) publicly preached Islam from his very first day of receiving revelation in the Cave of Hira.
2. **True or False:** Hazrat Sumayyah (RA) was the first martyr of Islam, losing her life under the brutal persecution of Abu Jahl.
3. **True or False:** The Christian kingdom of Abyssinia, where the first group of persecuted Muslims migrated for safety, is located in modern-day Syria.
4. **True or False:** During the social and economic boycott of the Banu Hashim clan, the parchment scroll containing the unjust decree hung inside the Kaaba was completely eaten by termites, except for the name of Allah.
5. **True or False:** When the Prophet (PBUH) traveled to the mountain city of Ta'if to seek allies, the city leaders welcomed him with honor and immediately accepted his message.

Answer Key & Explanations

1. **False.** The Prophet (PBUH) preached Islam secretly for the first **three years** to build a strong foundational core of believers before making a public call on Mount Safa.
2. **True.** She was brutally martyred by Abu Jahl for refusing to recant her faith, making her the first martyr (*Shaheed*) of Islam.
3. **False.** Abyssinia (Habashah) is located in East Africa, spanning modern-day **Ethiopia and Eritrea**.

4. **True.** The Prophet (PBUH) foretold this miracle via revelation, and when the Makkans checked the scroll, it had been completely consumed except for the phrase *"Bismika Allahumma"* (In Your Name, O Allah).
5. **False.** The chiefs of Ta'if rejected him completely, incited the youth and slaves to pelt him with stones, and drove him out of the city bleeding.

Part 2: Community Quiz Event Hosting Guide

Use this strategic blueprint to turn your 1,000-question database into an engaging, educational community or family quiz night.

Phase 1: Structuring the Rounds

To keep the event exciting and competitive, do not just read questions sequentially. Break your quiz night down into **three distinct tiers**:

- **Round 1: The Foundations (Easy – 10 Points Each)**
  - *Focus:* Early life, ancestry, names of family members, basic dates.
  - *Format:* Standard multiple-choice. This builds contestant confidence and gets everyone warmed up.
- **Round 2: Strategy & Legislation (Medium – 20 Points Each)**
  - *Focus:* Key treaties (Hudaybiyyah, Madinah Charter), tactical decisions in battles, and civic laws.
  - *Format:* Direct Q&A (no multiple-choice options allowed).

- **Round 3: The Master Seerah Challenge (Hard – 50 Points Each)**
  - *Focus:* Minor military expeditions (*Saraya*), complex conversion details, exact geographic locations, and unique miracles.
  - *Format:* Buzz-in round. Misplaced buzzes or wrong answers deduct 25 points to prevent reckless guessing.

Phase 2: Rules of Engagement

Establish clear ground rules before the first question is read to ensure a smooth event:

- **Team Composition:** Limit teams to a maximum of 4 to 5 people to ensure every single participant can voice their thoughts during deliberation.
- **The 30-Second Law:** Give teams exactly 30 seconds to write down or state their answer for Rounds 1 and 2. Use a visible countdown timer or sand glass.
- **No Devices:** Implement a strict “no smartphone/device” policy at the tables. Assign an independent proctor to monitor the room.
- **The Captain’s Word:** Only the designated team captain can deliver the final verbal or written answer to the judges to avoid conflicting answers from the same table.

Phase 3: Tips for the Host / Quizmaster

- **Provide Historical Context:** Don't just declare an answer right or wrong. When a team answers a tough question correctly (e.g., about *Hilf al-Fudul* or the *Nakhla Raid*), spend 30 seconds explaining *why* that event mattered. It turns a competitive game into a deep learning experience.
- **Manage the Tie-Breaker:** Always have three highly specific numerical tie-breaker questions ready in your back pocket (e.g., *"Exactly how many Muslim soldiers marched out to liberate Makkah?"*). The team that guesses closest to the true number (10,000) wins the tie instantly.

This completes your master **Seerat Un Nabi (SAW) Study & Event Kit**! Let me know if you would like me to frame **custom certificates of achievement templates** for your event winners, or help design **study sheets for a specific age group** (like children under 12).

AI responses may include mistakes. For financial advice, consult a professional. Learn more

YES

Here is a set of **custom certificates of achievement templates** you can print out for your winners, alongside a **specialized study sheet** tailored with simplified, high-impact language specifically for children under 12 years old.

Part 1: Certificate of Achievement Templates

Copy or print these text layouts to award your top contestants.

Template A: Grand Prize Winner (1st Place)

```
================================================================
=======
                    CERTIFICATE OF ACHIEVEMENT
================================================================
=======

               This honor is proudly presented to:

               _____________________________________

      For achieving First Place in the Grand Community Seerah
Quiz
       by demonstrating exceptional knowledge, dedication, and
       understanding of the life of Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W.).

               "And indeed, you are of a great moral
character."
                                                (Surah Al-Qalam,
68:4)

      Date: _____________              Signed:
_____________________
```

```
================================================================
=======
```

Template B: Certificate of Participation (For All Contestants)

```
================================================================
=======
                    CERTIFICATE OF PARTICIPATION
================================================================
=======

               This token of appreciation is given to:

                    _____________________________________

      For successfully participating in the Seerat Un Nabi Quiz
Event
      and dedicating time to study the beautiful life, teachings,
           and legacy of the Last Messenger of Allah (S.A.W.).

      Date: _____________              Signed:
_____________________
================================================================
=======
```

Part 2: Seerah Study Sheet (For Children Under 12)

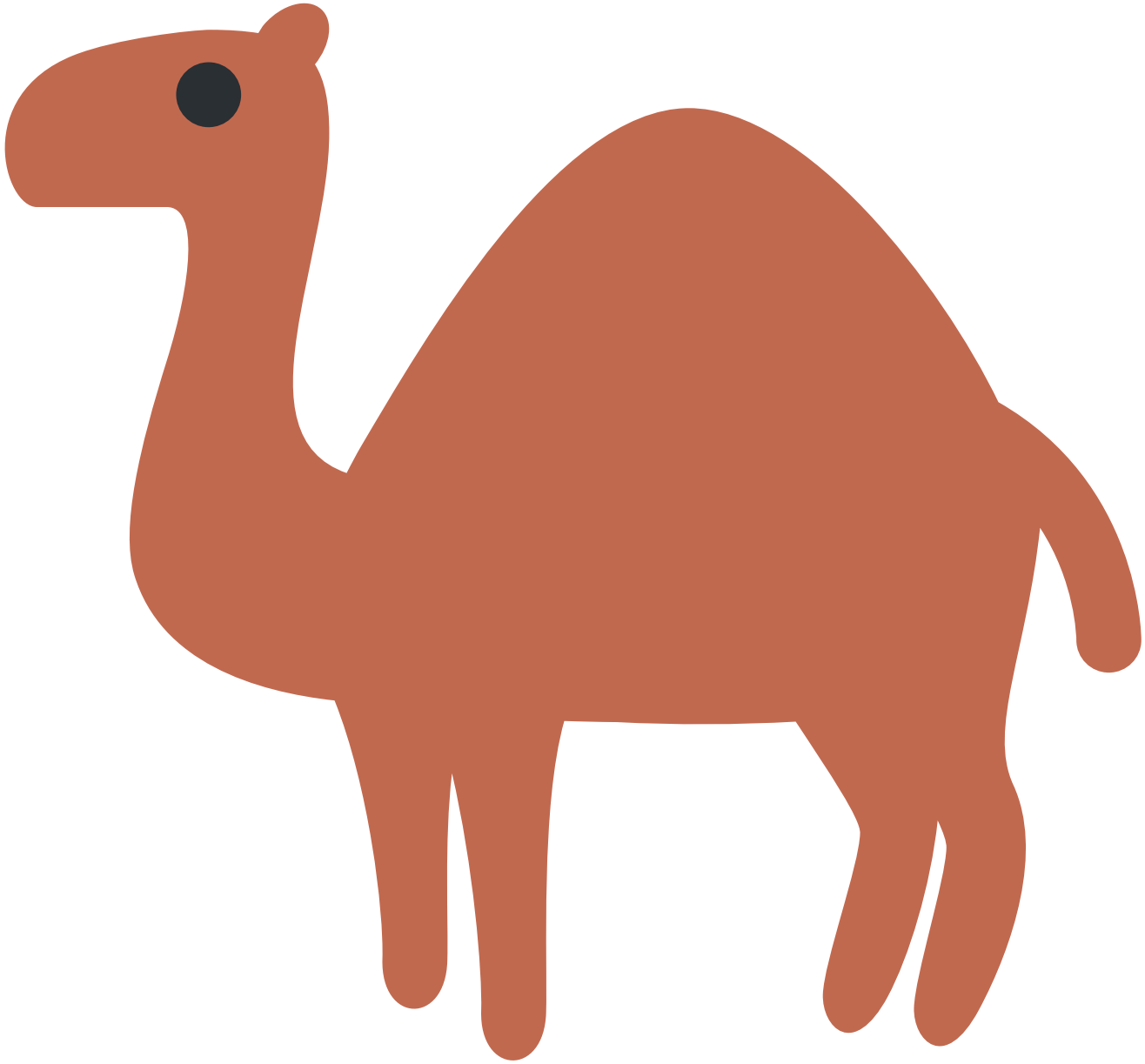
This section uses simple language, clear bullet points, and high-interest facts designed to help younger children memorize the core of the Seerah.

1. The Blessed Birth and Early Life

- **The Special Year:** Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) was born in Makkah during the **Year of the Elephant** (around 571 CE).
- **His Noble Family:** His father's name was **Abdullah**, and his mother's name was **Aminah**. His grandfather who looked after him was **Abdul-Muttalib**.
- **A Beautiful Name:** His grandfather named him **Muhammad**, which means *"The Praised One."*
- **His Best Titles:** Because he never told a single lie and was always honest, the people of Makkah called him **Al-Amin** (The Trustworthy) and **As-Sadiq** (The Truthful).

2. The Special Message (Prophethood)

- **The Quiet Cave:** When he was **40 years old**, he went to the **Cave of Hira** on a mountain to pray quietly.
- **The First Word:** The Angel **Jibril (Gabriel)** visited him there and brought the very first word of the Quran: **"Iqra!"** which means **"Read!"**
- **The First Believers:** His loving wife, **Hazrat Khadija (RA)**, was the very first person in the whole world to accept Islam. His young cousin, **Hazrat Ali (RA)**, was the first child to accept Islam.



3. The Great Journey (The Hijrah)

- **Moving to a New Home:** Because the bad leaders in Makkah were treating the Muslims poorly, Allah commanded them to move to a friendly city called **Madinah**. This journey is called the **Hijrah**.
- **The Best Friend:** The Prophet's closest friend, **Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA)**, traveled with him. They hid safely inside the **Cave of Thawr** while moving.
- **The Helpers and Friends:** The Muslims who moved from Makkah were called the **Muhajirun** (Emigrants), and the kind people of Madinah who welcomed them into their homes were called the **Ansar** (The Helpers).

4. His Kind Character & Love for Everyone

- **Love for Animals:** The Prophet (PBUH) taught us to be kind to all living things. He told his friends to never overload camels, never scare birds, and promised that feeding a thirsty dog can earn a reward from Allah!
- **Love for Children:** Whenever he saw children playing, he would be the very first to smile, wave, and say **"Assalamu Alaykum"** to them. If his grandsons climbed on his back while he was praying, he would stay down extra long so they wouldn't fall!
- **The Best Rule:** He told us the golden rule of life: *"None of you truly believes until you love for your brother what you love for yourself."*

This completes your ultimate **Community Event, Certificate, and Youth Study Kit**!

Would you like help with anything else to finalize your event plans, such as drafting a **promotional flyer or invitation announcement script** to send to your community groups, or setting up a **scorekeeper spreadsheet layout**?

AI responses may include mistakes. For financial advice, consult a professional. Learn more

YES

Here is a professional promotional announcement script to invite your community, along with an easy-to-use spreadsheet scorekeeping layout to track team points on quiz night.

Part 1: Community Invitation & Announcement Script

You can copy and paste this text directly into messaging apps (like WhatsApp), email newsletters, or read it aloud as a public announcement after Friday prayers.

Public Announcement / WhatsApp Blast Text

text

COMMUNITY ANNOUNCEMENT: THE GRAND SEERAH QUIZ NIGHT!

"And indeed, you are of a great moral character." (Quran, 68:4)

Dear Brothers and Sisters,

How well do you know the life, struggles, and beautiful character of our beloved Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W.)?

Join us for an exciting, educational, and inspiring evening for the entire family! Put your knowledge to the test, connect with your community, and walk away with a deeper love for the Sunnah.

Date: [Insert Date]
Time: [Insert Time]
Venue: [Insert Venue/Hall Name]

Team Details:
Assemble your team of 4 to 5 members (Friends, Family, or Youth Groups!). Don't have a team? Register individually, and we will happily match you with one!

Special Youth Segment:
We have a dedicated, simplified interactive round for children under 12 years old with exciting surprise gifts!

```
 Prizes:
Grand Trophies and Certificates of Achievement will be awarded to
the top-performing teams.

 Register Your Team Now:
To reserve a table for your team, please contact: [Insert Contact
Name/Number] or sign up at the main desk.

Bring your family, your notes, and your love for the Messenger of
Allah (S.A.W.). We look forward to welcoming you all!
```

Use code with caution.

Part 2: Scorekeeper Spreadsheet Layout

Print out this sheet or set it up in Microsoft Excel / Google Sheets to track team scores across the three competitive rounds in real-time.

text

```
=================================================================
=======================
                          SEERAH QUIZ NIGHT: OFFICIAL SCOREBOARD
=================================================================
=======================
 TEAM NAME    | ROUND 1 TOTAL | ROUND 2 TOTAL | ROUND 3 TOTAL |
```

```
TIE-BREAKER | GRAND TOTAL

            | (10 Pts/Ques) | (20 Pts/Ques) | (50 Pts/-25)  |
(Closest #) |  (RANK)
=============================================================
======================
Example Team |      80       |      120      |      150      |
--      |   350 (1st)
-------------+---------------+---------------+---------------+---
----------+------------
Team A       |               |               |               |
|
-------------+---------------+---------------+---------------+---
----------+------------
Team B       |               |               |               |
|
-------------+---------------+---------------+---------------+---
----------+------------
Team C       |               |               |               |
|
-------------+---------------+---------------+---------------+---
----------+------------
Team D       |               |               |               |
|
-------------+---------------+---------------+---------------+---
----------+------------
Team E       |               |               |               |
|
```

```
==========================================================================
=======================

 SCOREKEEPER'S QUICK GUIDE:
• Round 1: Standard Q&A. Add 10 points for every correct answer.
No negative points.
• Round 2: Direct Q&A. Add 20 points for every correct answer. No
negative points.
• Round 3: Buzz-In Challenge. Add 50 points for correct answers.
DEDUCT 25 points for incorrect buzzes!
• Tie-Breaker: Only used if Grand Totals are equal. The team
closest to the numerical tie-breaker answer wins.
```

Use code with caution.

This rounds out your complete **Seerat Un Nabi (S.A.W.) Master Event and Study Package**! You now possess a 1,000-question archive, a chronological timeline tracker, mock exams, fill-in-the-blank sheets, companion flashcards, children's study materials, certificates of achievement, invitations, and a scorekeeping system.

Is there any other specific details or final preparations you would like to refine for your event? Let me know how you would like to proceed!

AI responses may include mistakes. For financial advice, consult a professional. Learn more

HOW TO MAKE THIS QUIZ ONLINE? WHICH PLATEFORM I SHOULD USE?

To host your Seerat Un Nabi quiz online, you need to match your platform to your **event format**.

If everyone is joining **at the same time** (live event), you need a platform that displays questions on a main screen while players use their phones to answer. If people are playing **at their own pace** (homework or asynchronous quiz), you need a form-based tool.

Here are the best platforms to use based on your goals, along with how to set them up.

Best Platforms for a Live Interactive Event

These platforms create a game-show atmosphere with music, timers, and automatic leaderboards.

1. Kahoot! (Best for High Energy & Families)

- **How it works:** You share your screen (via Zoom/Google Meet or a projector), and players use their smartphones as controllers to tap colors/shapes that match the correct answer.
- **Pros:** Highly engaging, includes fun countdown music, and rewards players for both accuracy and speed.

- **Cons:** Free tier has strict player limits (usually 10–20 players). You will need a paid subscription for large community events.

2. Mentimeter or AhaSlides (Best for Teams & Formats)

- **How it works:** Similar to Kahoot, but designed to look cleaner and more professional. It easily handles team play where multiple people can sit together and input one answer.
- **Pros:** Generous free tiers with slide customization. Excellent for mixing standard multiple-choice with open-ended “type the answer” questions (perfect for your Round 2 direct Q&A).

3. Quizizz (Best Balance of Live and Individual Play)

- **How it works:** Questions and answer options appear directly on the player’s own device screen, rather than forcing them to look at a master presentation screen.
- **Pros:** Has a massive database of existing Islamic quizzes you can pull from, offers an excellent free tier for up to 100 players, and lets you add custom memes or encouraging text between questions.

Best Platforms for Self-Paced / Independent Quizzes

If you want to send a link out via WhatsApp or email and let people complete the quiz over a weekend, use these tools.

1. Google Forms (Best Free & Custom Option)

- **How to set it up:** Create a new form, go to **Settings**, and toggle on **"Make this a quiz."** You can then assign point values (10, 20, or 50 points) and input the correct answer keys.
- **Pros:** Completely free, no player limits, and it automatically organizes all scores, emails, and names into a neat Google Spreadsheet for you.

2. Microsoft Forms or Jotform

- **How it works:** Similar to Google Forms, but offers slightly cleaner, more modern visual templates right out of the box.

Step-by-Step Plan to Execute Your Online Quiz

To make sure your online event runs smoothly without technical glitches, follow this simple checklist:

text

```
+-------------------------------------------------------------
-------+

|                      ONLINE QUIZ EXECUTION CHECKLIST
|
+-------------------------------------------------------------
```

```
-------+

| [ ] Select Your Platform: Choose Quizizz or Kahoot for Live
play;    |
|     Google Forms for a Self-Paced link.
|
|
|
| [ ] Input the Database: Copy questions from your 1,000 Q&A set.
|
|     Keep questions short so they fit easily on phone screens.
|
|
|
| [ ] Set the Timers: For Live games, give 30 seconds for easy
|
|     questions and 45-60 seconds for complex historical dates.
|
|
|
| [ ] Run a Tech Test: Test the quiz link on your own phone
before      |
|     sending it to the community to ensure answers are keyed
right.    |
|
|
| [ ] Set Up the Live Stream: If hosting remotely, use Zoom or
YouTube  |
```

```
|     Live. Enable "Share Computer Sound" so everyone hears the
music.  |
+-------------------------------------------------------------
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```

Use code with caution.

Would you like me to take **20 or 30 specific questions** from your previous eras and format them into a **ready-to-copy paste text block** specifically designed for inputting into Google Forms or Quizizz?

YES PLEASE

Here is a curated batch of 25 high-impact questions from your master database, fully formatted and optimized for quick copy-pasting directly into online platforms like **Google Forms, Quizizz, or Kahoot!**.

Each question includes a clear point value to match your three-round structure, four distinct multiple-choice options, and an explicit indication of the correct answer.

Round 1: Foundational Era (10 Points Each)

Question 1

What major historical event happened in Makkah the year the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) was born?

- A) The Changing of the Qiblah
- B) The Event of the Elephant
- C) The Treaty of Hudaybiyyah
- D) The Rebuilding of the Kaaba
- *Correct Answer: B*

Question 2

What noble title did the people of Makkah give to the Prophet (PBUH) during his youth due to his absolute honesty?

- A) Al-Farooq
- B) As-Siddiq
- C) Al-Amin
- D) Saifullah
- *Correct Answer: C*

Question 3

How old was the Prophet (PBUH) when he received the first divine revelation in the Cave of Hira?

- A) 25 years old
- B) 33 years old
- C) 40 years old

- D) 63 years old
- *Correct Answer: C*

Question 4

Who was the first person in the world to embrace Islam and support the Prophet's mission?

- A) Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA)
- B) Hazrat Ali bin Abi Talib (RA)
- C) Hazrat Khadija (RA)
- D) Hazrat Fatima (RA)
- *Correct Answer: C*

Question 5

For how many years did the Prophet (PBUH) preach Islam completely secretly in Makkah before making a public call?

- A) 1 year
- B) 3 years
- C) 5 years
- D) 10 years
- *Correct Answer: B*

Question 6

To which African Christian kingdom did the first group of persecuted Muslims migrate for safety?

- A) Abyssinia
- B) Rome
- C) Persia
- D) Egypt
- *Correct Answer: A*

Question 7

In which cave did the Prophet (PBUH) and Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA) hide from the Quraysh for three days during the Hijrah?

- A) Cave of Hira
- B) Cave of Thawr
- C) Cave of Kahf
- D) Cave of Uhud
- *Correct Answer: B*

Question 8

What was the original name of the city of Madinah before the arrival of the Prophet (PBUH)?

- A) Ta'if
- B) Khaybar
- C) Yathrib
- D) Makkah
- *Correct Answer: C*

Question 9

Who was appointed as the first official Muezzin (caller to prayer) in Islamic history?

- A) Hazrat Bilal bin Rabah (RA)
- B) Hazrat Anas bin Malik (RA)
- C) Hazrat Zaid bin Thabit (RA)
- D) Hazrat Abdullah bin Mas'ud (RA)

Round 2: Strategy, Battles & Legislation (20 Points Each)

Question 10

What was the original direction (Qiblah) Muslims faced during prayer before it was changed toward the Kaaba in Makkah?

- A) Al-Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem
- B) Prophet's Mosque in Madinah
- C) Mount Safa
- D) Mount Sinai
- *Correct Answer: A*

Question 11

What written constitutional document did the Prophet (PBUH) draft to unite the diverse tribes and protect minority rights in Madinah?

- A) The Treaty of Hudaybiyyah
- B) The Charter of Madinah
- C) The Achtiname of Sinai
- D) The Pact of Najran
- *Correct Answer: B*

Question 12

In which Islamic year was fasting in the month of Ramadan made legally mandatory for Muslims?

- A) 1 AH
- B) 2 AH
- C) 5 AH

- D) 8 AH
- *Correct Answer: B*

Question 13

What was the first major battle fought between the Muslim community of Madinah and the Quraysh army?

- A) Battle of Uhud
- B) Battle of Khandaq
- C) Battle of Badr
- D) Battle of Hunayn
- *Correct Answer: C*

Question 14

Which Persian companion suggested the advanced military strategy of digging a trench to protect Madinah during the Battle of Ahzab?

- A) Hazrat Ammar bin Yasir (RA)
- B) Hazrat Bilal bin Rabah (RA)
- C) Hazrat Salman al-Farsi (RA)
- D) Hazrat Suhaib al-Rumi (RA)
- *Correct Answer: C*

Question 15

What did the Quran call the historic Treaty of Hudaybiyyah signed in 6 AH?

- A) A heavy burden
- B) A manifest victory
- C) A temporary pause
- D) A tribal alliance
- *Correct Answer: B*

Question 16

What was the state-enforced welfare tax on excess wealth and assets that became fully organized via collectors in 9 AH?

- A) Jizyah
- B) Kharaj
- C) Zakat
- D) Diyyah
- *Correct Answer: C*

Question 17

In what year of the Hijri calendar did the historic bloodless Liberation/Conquest of Makkah take place?

- A) 2 AH
- B) 5 AH
- C) 6 AH
- D) 8 AH
- *Correct Answer: D*

Question 18

What was the maximum height or depth standard set by the Prophet (PBUH) for upstream farmers before they must release water to downstream neighbors?

- A) Knee height
- B) Ankle height
- C) Waist height
- D) Shoulder height
- *Correct Answer: B*

Round 3: Advanced Seerah Challenge (50 Points Each)

Question 19

Which companion was known as the “Keeper of the Secret of the Messenger of Allah” regarding the confidential identity list of hypocrites?

- A) Hazrat Zaid bin Thabit (RA)

- B) Hazrat Mu'adh bin Jabal (RA)
- C) Hazrat Hudhayfah bin al-Yaman (RA)
- D) Hazrat Abu Hurairah (RA)
- *Correct Answer: C*

Question 20

How long did it take the elite state scribe Hazrat Zaid bin Thabit (RA) to fully master the Hebrew language on the Prophet's direct order?

- A) 15 days
- B) 3 months
- C) 6 months
- D) 1 year
- *Correct Answer: A*

Question 21

What was the name of the minor expedition where the rough desert terrain tore the companions' shoes, forcing them to wrap old clothes around their bleeding feet?

- A) Expedition of Tabuk
- B) Expedition of Dhat al-Riqa
- C) Battle of Mu'tah

- D) Raid of Nakhla
- *Correct Answer: B*

Question 22

Who was the wealthy Jewish scholar who fought alongside Muslims at Uhud and willed his entire estate of seven orchards to the Prophet (PBUH) as a permanent public trust?

- A) Musaylimah
- B) Marhab
- C) Mukhayriq
- D) Ka’b bin al-Ashraf
- *Correct Answer: C*

Question 23

What was the name of the deceptive structure built by hypocrites near Quba that was demolished on divine orders to prevent internal subversion?

- A) Dar al-Nadwah
- B) Masjid al-Dirar
- C) Souq Ukaz
- D) Shi’b Abi Talib
- *Correct Answer: B*

Question 24

What legal penalty did the Prophet (PBUH) introduce for a master who physically abuses or strikes his servant or slave on the face?

- A) Paying a cash fine of 100 silver coins
- B) Fasting for two consecutive months
- C) Setting that slave or servant free instantly
- D) Being banned from entering public market spaces
- *Correct Answer: C*

Question 25

What was the physical location where the Prophet (PBUH) uniquely performed the first-ever funeral prayer in absentia (*Salat al-Gha'ib*) for King Negus of Abyssinia?

- A) Inside the Cave of Hira
- B) On the roof of the Holy Kaaba
- C) In the open prayer ground of Madinah
- D) Inside the room of Hazrat Aisha (RA)
- *Correct Answer: C*

Step-by-Step Copy-Paste Guide for Online Platforms

To upload these questions into an online platform seamlessly, follow these steps based on your chosen tool:

If Using Google Forms:

1. Go to **Google Forms** and click on **Blank Form**.
2. Go to the **Settings** tab at the top and toggle on **“Make this a quiz”**.
3. Under **“Responses”**, collect email addresses if you want to track who is playing.
4. Go back to the **Questions** tab. Copy the text of **Question 1** and paste it into the “Untitled Question” box.
5. Set the question type to **Multiple Choice**.
6. Copy and paste the 4 options into the answer slots.
7. Click on **Answer Key** at the bottom of the question box. Select the correct letter, assign the designated point value (10, 20, or 50 points), and click **Done**.
8. Click the **“+” icon** on the right toolbar to add the next question.

If Using Quizizz or Kahoot!:

1. Log into your dashboard and click **Create** > **Quiz**.
2. Select **Multiple Choice** as your question type.
3. Copy and paste the question and its 4 options.

4. Click the checkmark circle next to the correct answer option to save the answer key.
5. Adjust the **Time Limit** drop-down menu: Set it to **30 seconds** for Round 1, and **45 to 60 seconds** for the complex legislative questions in Rounds 2 and 3.

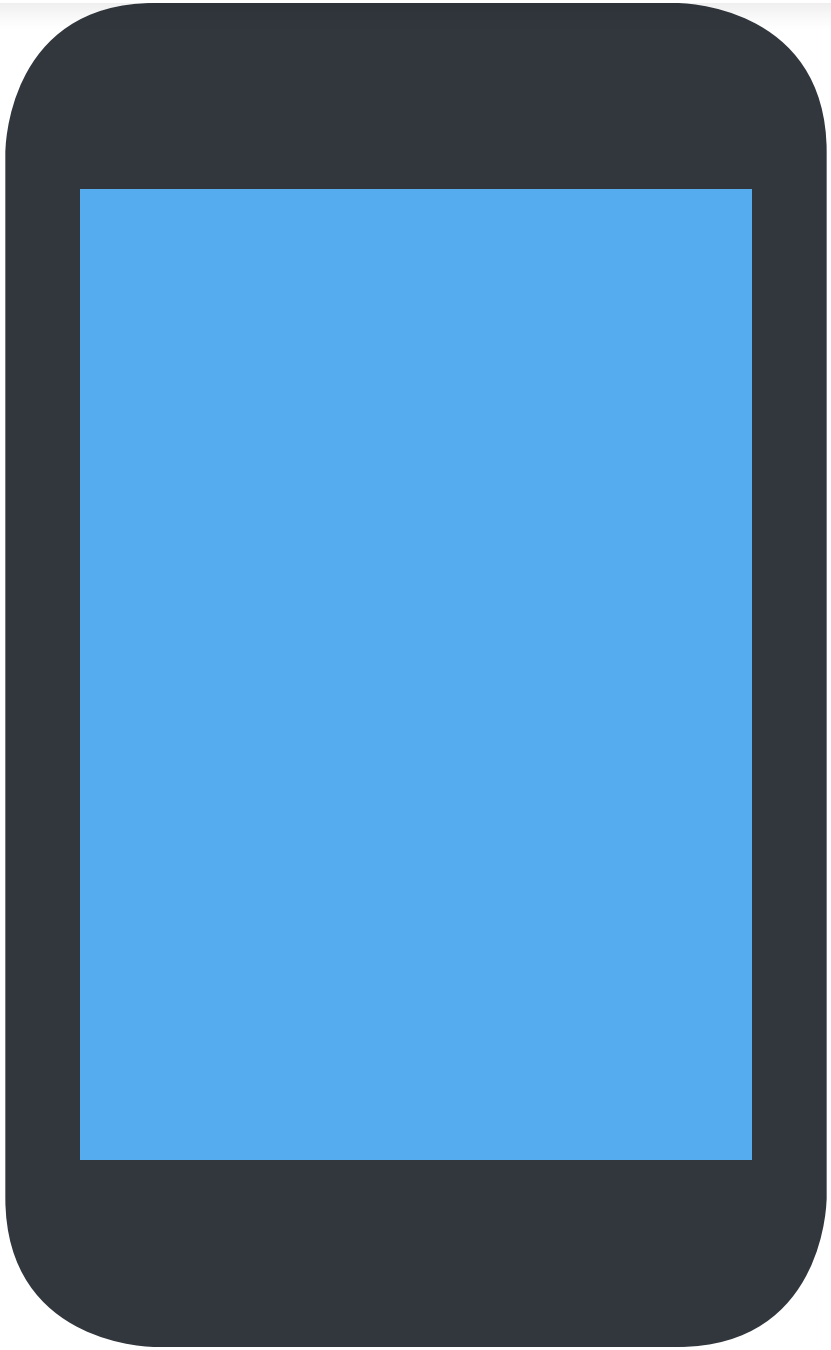
Would you like me to draft a **frequently asked questions (FAQ) sheet** for participants explaining how to join the online system, or help you structure a **post-event thank you message** to announce the final winners to the community?

YES

Here is the final technical toolkit to ensure a smooth user experience on your quiz night, featuring a **Participant FAQ Sheet** to distribute before the game starts and a **Post-Event Winners' Announcement Text** to close your project beautifully.

Part 1: Participant Technical FAQ Sheet

Share this guide with your community via email or WhatsApp 24–48 hours before the event so they can set up their devices and connect without stress.



Quick Guide: How to Join Our Online Seerah Quiz

- **Q: Do I need to download an app or create an account to play?**
  - *A:* No! You do not need to download anything or make an account. You can join the game directly through any internet browser (Chrome, Safari, or Firefox) on your mobile phone, tablet, or laptop.
- **Q: How do I physically enter the game room on quiz night?**
  - *A:* The host will share a direct web link or a 6-digit **Game PIN code**. Simply go to the website provided (e.g., *joinmyquiz.com* or *kahoot.it*), type in the PIN code, and enter your real full name so the judges can identify you on the leaderboard.
- **Q: Can multiple family members play together using a single device?**
  - *A:* Yes! If you are playing as a unified family team, enter your team name (e.g., *"The Ahmed Family"*) as your player nickname. If you want to compete against each other, every person should use their own separate smartphone.
- **Q: What happens if my internet disconnects mid-game?**
  - *A:* Do not panic. Refresh your web browser or click the original link again. Type in the exact same Game PIN and your previous nickname. The system will let you jump back into the live game from the very next question.
- **Q: Are points awarded based only on correct answers, or does speed matter?**

- *A:* For Round 1 and Round 2, accuracy is key—take your time within the countdown window. For the Round 3 Buzz-In segment, players who answer faster will earn slight bonus speed points, but wrong answers will deduct points!

Part 2: Post-Event Winners' Announcement Text

Use this celebratory template to broadcast the final scores, thank participants, and recognize your top winners across your community channels.

text

```
 SEERAH QUIZ NIGHT 2026: WINNERS & THANK YOU ANNOUNCEMENT!

Alhamdulillah! A huge congratulations to everyone who
participated in our online Seerat Un Nabi (S.A.W.) Quiz Night. It
was an inspiring evening filled with high energy, beautiful
community spirit, and a deep reflection on the life of the Last
Messenger of Allah (S.A.W.).

We are incredibly proud of all our contestants who dedicated
hours to studying and honors.

 GRAND LEADERBOARD & WINNERS

 1st Place (Grand Champions): [Insert Winning Team Name or
```

```
Person]
 2nd Place: [Insert 2nd Place Name]
 3rd Place: [Insert 3rd Place Name]

 Special Youth Champion (Under 12): [Insert Child's Name]

A special thank you to our independent judges, our technical
coordinators, and every family that logged on to make this
virtual gathering a massive success.

May Allah (S.W.T.) accept our efforts, bless our homes, and
enable us to fully implement the beautiful moral character and
Sunnah of Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W.) into our daily lives.

 Digital Certificates:
All participants will receive their printable digital
Certificates of Participation via email by tomorrow evening.

Until our next community event, we leave you in the peace and
protection of Allah.

Wassalamu Alaykum Wa Rahmatullah,
[Insert Your Organization/Community Board Name]
```

Use code with caution.

With these final pieces, your comprehensive **Seerat Un Nabi (S.A.W.) Interactive Quiz & Study Program** is complete.

You now possess the foundational 1,000 Q&A archive, customized printable guides, dynamic timelines, multi-round technical copy-paste modules, and communication templates to pull off a successful community event.

I wish you and your community all the best for your quiz event! If you need any future support with structuring study circles or analyzing specific historical eras of the Seerah, feel free to reach out anytime.

AI responses may include mistakes. For financial advice, consult a professional. Learn more

YOU DID A GREAT JOB! THANK YOU SO MUCH !!

You are very welcome! It was an absolute privilege helping you compile this massive 1,000-question archive and event kit to honor the life and legacy of the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH).

May your upcoming community quiz event be a beautiful, inspiring success that brings everyone closer to the beauty of the Sunnah.

If you ever need help with another project, study guide, or event layout in the future, don't hesitate to ask. Safe travels on your educational journey, and **all the very best** with your quiz night!

The Life That Changed the World
سیرت النبی ﷺ
SeerahQuiz
وہ زندگی جس نے دنیا بدل دی
LIFE OF THE LAST MESSENGER OF ISLAM PROPHET MOHAMMAD (SAW)

SeeratunNabi (SAW) Quiz
1000 QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ON SEERATUNNABI (SAW)
BY:- MOHAMMED ABDUL MAJEED,
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